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## Kissinger and Nixon: Who Shapes Policy On Foreign Affairs?

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT). Profound changes have taken place in the way foreign policy is made in the Nixon administration since the Watergate scandals. The appointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, the elaborate National Security Council system of making decisions by presenting a President with the facts and options, so that he is not at the mercy of the bureaucracy, has become less important. The central committee apparatus of the National Security Council has not met since Mr. Kissinger became secretary on Sept. 17 and met only twice before that. The President is playing an altered and, some say, a more active role in the formulation of national security policy.

The effect of the changes, according to a wide variety of senior officials in the State and Defense departments and in Congress, is that Mr. Kissinger and not Mr. Nixon is running foreign affairs. That the secretary of defense, James R. Schlesinger, has been in charge of military affairs, on the other hand, White House officials, in interviews with the New York Times, have said that the President is still politically motivated, non-ideological, and is trying to get the best out of the people who do not know what they are talking about.

Henry Kissinger and James R. Schlesinger are the two main figures in the President's inner circle. Kissinger is the one who is acting on any issue of importance, an official said. According to the officials, only the President, Mr. Kissinger, and Gen. Alexander M. Haig, the President's chief of staff, are exactly how decisions are made. The White House officials concede, nevertheless, that Mr. Kissinger has been a major factor in the decision-making process. One official said the new situation is that "given the pros we have the top jobs now, we can do a good, what used to be called, hours of discussion."

Mr. Kissinger's relationship with two principal subordinates, Secretary of Defense William F. Clements Jr. and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, William C. Coiby, the director of the CIA,

they have gotten the impression that Mr. Kissinger is now making most of the decisions himself. What annoys the White House most is gossip in the bureaucracy that what is happening is the equivalent of President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision-making "Tuesday lunches"—only now they are held without the President.

The situation is believed to have arisen because the President's time is consumed by Watergate and other troubles, allowing Mr. Kissinger to "take over."

High foreign-policy officials described the President and Mr. Kissinger as dealing with their new situation on a tentative basis, but in the meantime, the following patterns seem to be emerging:

● Mr. Kissinger is occasionally using the apparatus which he still controls as assistant to the President to keep his hands on defense issues and to circumvent the State Department bureaucracy, which has become his own.

The National Security Council staff, so powerful in the early days of the administration, is losing influence to intimates whom Mr. Kissinger took with him to the State Department and to those in the Pentagon who are favored by Mr. Schlesinger.

● A looser, more informal system for making key decisions is developing between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger at their "Tuesday lunches," which sometimes occur on Thursday and sometimes at breakfast.

In a New York hotel before his inauguration, President-elect Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, who had been designated as his assistant for national security affairs, devised a new system of interagency committees. It was much more elaborate and intricate than the relatively informal system inherited from President Johnson.

All but one of the committees that report directly to the National Security Council are presided over by Mr. Kissinger in his capacity as assistant to the President. The membership of the committees is identical. Deputy Secretary of Defense William F. Clements Jr., Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, William C. Coiby, the director of the CIA,



Secretary Kissinger and President Nixon—a discussion during a walk around the grounds of the White House.

and Adm. Thomas Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Rush heads the Under Secretaries' Committee. Assistant secretaries of state preside over the interdepartmental and ad hoc groups. They are charged with carrying out the interagency staff work according to national security study memorandums, or NSMs. (Insiders pronounce the term "nissims") issued by the President.

In the first 3 1/2 years of the Nixon administration, some 200 NSMs were issued. In the three months since Mr. Kissinger has been at the State Department, only four have been asked for. Once the staff studies are completed and reviewed by the first committee, they are forwarded to the council. The President then releases a national security decision memorandum.

A typical NSM might deal with U.S. policy toward Thailand, presenting the background and the problems and offering three or four alternative courses of action. In the decision memo, the President would state what he had chosen and direct that action be taken by the CIA, the Pentagon or an embassy.

But in recent months, the council has stopped meeting, the memos have dwindled to a trickle and Mr. Kissinger has begun to carry off to the State Department. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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## Maintain Cuts to U.S., Netherlands Arabs to Increase Oil by 10%, End Japan, Belgium Boycotts

KUWAIT, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Arab oil-producing countries said today that they will increase production by 10 percent in January and will add Japan and Belgium to the list of countries not subject to delivery cuts.

A meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ended with a communiqué which said the Arab producers had decided to "raise production in January by 10 percent, which will limit the total cutback on the September level to 15 percent."

The communiqué did not explain how the OAPEC members calculated their production cuts so far to be only 25 percent, instead of the 30 percent they have announced.

The communiqué said the OAPEC members would continue their boycott of the United States and Holland, but said some countries would be given their "full oil needs."

Britain and France

Conference sources said those countries would include Britain, France, Spain, Japan, Belgium, and the Philippines.

The OAPEC decisions marked a decisive easing of the Arab oil-producers' attitude toward the West, diplomatic sources said.

The communiqué said also that the member states agreed to cancel the 5 percent oil cutback scheduled for January, 1974.

According to the communiqué, issued after two days of meetings held to assess the results of the restrictions on Arab oil supplies to the world, the ministers will meet again in Tripoli, Libya, after another tour of various world capitals by the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

The two ministers, Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia and Abdelhadi Abdessalam of Algeria, submitted a report on their tour of the United States, Europe and Japan, where they explained the use of Arab oil as a political weapon.

will continue in the interest of improving Arab-American relations."

Iraq, the only Arab nation that has refused to join the cutbacks, sent a delegation to Kuwait but boycotted the meetings. Chief Iraqi delegate Rashid Rifai accused the other Arab states of "adopting an imperialist plan aimed at isolating Iraq."

"Iraq can adopt whatever policy it deems fit for it," countered Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Aliki. "But Iraq has deviated from Arab solidarity and unanimity. It is regrettable that Iraq resorts to indecent language when the situation requires the mobilization of all Arab potentials."

Japan Welcomes Move

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP)—Japan today welcomed the decision by OAPEC to regard Japan as a

friendly nation and to provide Japan with the oil it needs.

Foreign Ministry sources said the OAPEC decision apparently resulted from "Arab appraisal of Japan's pro-Arab policy," expressed in the dispatch of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki to the Arab states.

However, sources said the crisis in Japan would continue because of the rising price of crude oil that Japan imports.

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A WAY OUT CHRISTMAS—Skylab-3 astronauts standing near a Christmas tree they built using empty food containers as they wished the world a Merry Christmas. From the left they are: Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Fogue.

## As Kohoutek Hurtles Toward Sun Astronauts Walk in Space, Film Comet

HOUSTON, Dec. 25.—Two Skylab-3 astronauts took a walk in space today and filmed the comet Kohoutek hurtling toward the sun.

The mission commander, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, and the pilot, Lt. Col. William F. Fogue, floated from a hatch of the 113-foot space station and aimed three special cameras at Kohoutek, trying to learn if the comet contains material from the formation of the solar system.

Dr. Edward G. Gibson stayed

inside to point Skylab's solar telescopes at the comet.

"Beautiful, beautiful," said Col. Fogue as he aimed a camera at the comet, streaking toward the sun at 300,000 miles an hour. "I've got it sighted right on. I've got her almost dead center."

The astronauts anchored the cameras to the craft to photograph the comet.

If scientific theories are correct, the comet contains essentially unchanged specimens

of material from this solar system's formation 4-1.2 billion years ago and more complex molecules from interstellar space.

Col. Carr and Col. Fogue opened the station's hatch at 1655 GMT to begin the research and also replace cassettes of film in the observatory telescopes.

Some repairs also were made. Col. Carr had to force a screwdriver through one of the exposure filters on a telescope camera and pry a stuck wheel loose, then set it in a new position. The Christmas Day venture continued on Page 2, Col. 1

## Right-Hand Man of Ataturk

### Turkish Statesman Ismet Inonu Dies at 89

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Ismet Inonu, 89, the right-hand man of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, died today.

Foreign minister, premier, president, Mr. Inonu, small physical stature, played a major role in shaping Turkey's destiny for over 40 years.

He was the son of Reshid, a government official of the Ottoman Empire, was born at Ismir (Izmir) on Sept. 24, 1884. Studied at the military academy at Istanbul and the army college, where he finished the rank of captain.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war, charged with demobilizing a 3-million army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and peace to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

The occupation of Istanbul by victorious Allies forced Ismet to the city, which was then the capital, and join forces with Mustafa Kemal.

Thousands Homeless Hong Kong Fire



Ismet Inonu

He led the troops which resisted the Greek attack.

In 1921, as commander in chief

of the Turkish western front, he twice defeated the Greeks at the village of Inonu.

These battles marked the rebirth of Turkish national pride and made Ismet a national hero. Many years later, when Mustafa Kemal decreed in 1934 that all Turks must assume full family names, Ismet adopted the name of the village, Inonu, as his own.

It was at this time that Mustafa Kemal took the name Ataturk, meaning Father of All Turks.

After the armistice of 1922 Ismet left the army for politics. As foreign minister he led the Turkish delegation to the Lausanne Conference. In the peace treaty signed there in July, 1923, he gained several concessions to Turkey's sovereignty and prestige.

With the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey Oct. 29, 1923, he became its first premier, serving under Ataturk, who was elected president.

In the next 14 years he worked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Pope Decries Some Views About Man

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI, celebrating his 10th Christmas as Pontiff, today warned against aspects of modern culture and sociology.

The 76-year-old spiritual leader of more than 600 million Catholics used his Christmas message to the city of Rome and the world to defend the church's fundamental belief in divine creation.

He urged Catholics not to put too much stress on "the humanism of modern culture and sociology" that "sets up man as man's god."

Religious humanism "recognizes and affirms man's preeminent origin," the Pontiff said.

"Mysterious Need"

"In the depths of his heart man has a mysterious need, a need which has become a hope through a promise of divine mercy. This is man. Woe to the person who interferes with him, for man is born sacred in his life, from his mother's womb. He is born endowed with the perils but divine prerogative of freedom. This freedom can be trained but it is inviolable," Pope Paul said.

Delivering his traditional "Urbi et Orbi" message to the city and the world, he spoke of the message of the church to the world, a message of peace and hope.

"The message of Christmas is that from a son of the human race salvation comes to mankind. The insistent question arises: perhaps man is saved by man?"

"Today, many people substitute anthropology for theology. They see in Christianity a human value that is acceptable to all," he said. "They do not see the divine truth, that gives this human value its reason for being and its infinite worth."

The Pope spoke from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica where he celebrated mass at midnight and again on Christmas morning. It was the first papal midnight mass in St. Peter's on Christmas eve in 29 years. Since 1944 popes had celebrated Christmas eve mass in the Sistine Chapel for Vatican diplomats and officials only or said mass outside the Vatican.

## Catholics in Belfast Protest Against Policy of Internment

BELFAST, Dec. 25 (AP).—Two hundred Republican demonstrators clashed with British troops in Belfast city center today in a Christmas protest against internment.

The demonstrators had marched from the Catholic Falls Road area.

The troops blocked their way to head off any possible clash with Protestants who had threatened a counter demonstration but in the event stayed at home.

The confrontation ended in a barrage of flying fists and rocks. The British Army said two persons were arrested.

Organized March

The march was organized by a group calling itself the Republican Political Hostages Relief Committee. About 550 Catholics and 50 Protestants are being held without trial in the Maze prison camp outside Belfast on suspicion of terrorism.

Meanwhile, nine persons were still in critical condition from a

bomb blast which wrecked a bar in the border town of Newry Christmas Eve, killing three men. Twenty-five other persons were less seriously hurt.

In Belfast a 63-year-old woman was seriously wounded in cross fire between troops and gunmen in the New Lodge district, a Republican stronghold. The police said the victim was found lying in the street, shot in the mouth.

And in Londonderry a hidden bomb critically injured an army bomb expert in the second of two explosions in a dry cleaning store as he defused a third bomb found there.

Bombs in London

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Nine persons were injured last night in Christmas Eve bomb blasts in two bars in northwest London.

The blasts came 24 hours after three other explosions believed by police to be part of a continuing campaign by the IRA.

## Dayan Is Optimistic on Defusing Suez Front

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said here today there was a better than even chance of defusing the Suez Canal front by negotiations in Geneva on the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces.

Mr. Dayan, addressing Israeli newspaper editors after reporting to the last cabinet session before Monday's general elections, said that Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the military attaché in Washington, and Col. Dov Sion would go to Geneva tomorrow to represent Israel at the disengagement talks with Egypt.

"The chances are better than 50 percent that the military talks at Geneva can achieve a separation of forces and the situation can be defused," he said.

Shortly before he spoke, Israeli military sources said there had been another small flurry of fire along the Suez front.

Mr. Dayan said the October war had been an "earthquake" that

was not completely unhealthy for Israel, as "it had removed the crust and brought to view, in the open, much of what had been simmering underground."

He added: "We can now fight the lava without regarding the landscape as pastoral and peaceful."

Mr. Dayan said that one positive effect of the war was that the Egyptians had more important demands for a complete Israeli withdrawal before agreeing to sit down for direct talks.

"They built up a general theory that Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and other points were more important than Suez, but they are now ready, even anxious, to discuss separation of forces and are preparing for the reopening of the Suez Canal and normalization of the area," Mr. Dayan said.

He said the war had provided Israel with additional room for maneuver in its negotiations with the Arabs, both on the west bank of the Suez Canal and beyond the post-1967 cease-fire line in Syria.

"This has led to the possibility of negotiations," he said.

message from Abdel Aziz Husseini, the Kuwaiti minister of state, who arrived here yesterday.

The Egyptian President's personal representative, Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, returned yesterday from a seven-day tour which took him to North and South Yemen, Lebanon, Kuwait and the Sultanate of Oman, to deliver messages from Mr. Sadat.

In Rabat yesterday, the President's special adviser, Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, conferred with Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed el-Tayeb Ben Him.

Egypt is believed anxious to maintain the Arab solidarity that was demonstrated during the October war, political observers said.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said in Geneva yesterday that no political issues could be discussed before the question of the separation of forces had been decided. This issue should not be linked to anything else, the Egyptian press quoted him as saying.

Mr. Fahmy said the disengagement of forces would be a prelude to full Israeli withdrawal according to United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Session Today

GENEVA, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Arrangements were completed today for the resumption tomorrow of the military talks between Egypt and Israel over the disengagement of their forces along the Suez Canal.

Procedural arrangements call for the talks to follow the same pattern as those that were held under UN auspices at Kilometer 101 on the Suez-Cairo road, an Israeli spokesman said.

These discussions were broken off on Nov. 29 by Egypt, which accused Israel of stalling.

## Thousands Homeless Hong Kong Fire

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Fire broke out just after dawn and swept through three streets of wood and stone tenement houses, leaving thousands of people homeless, the government service said.

The service said the cause of the fire was not known. It said persons had been registered for relief.

The refugees were given blankets, cooking stoves and hot meals and housed in temporary shelters.

Civilian casualties were reported but two firemen were injured.



## Cambodian Troops Driven From River Base by Shelling

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 25 (AP).—Khmer Rouge forces shelled Kroch Souch base on the east bank of the Mekong River today with an estimated 300 rounds of rockets and mortar fire, forcing a battalion of government defenders to evacuate the base, field reports said.

The shelling exploded the garrison's ammunition supply and knocked out the command bunker, reports said.

The colonel commanding the post was seriously wounded, and his deputy, a major, was killed during the shelling and insurgent ground attack that followed.

Thirty of the camp's soldiers

swam west across the half-mile wide, swift-flowing Mekong. More than 200 are missing, field reports said.

Kroch Souch, 11 miles north-east of the capital, and Prek Tameak, three miles north of Kroch Souch, have been under heavy Khmer Rouge pressure since the insurgents' east-bank drive began Dec. 22.

Reeds on Move  
Intelligence reports in the last week said an estimated 1,000 insurgents have moved into the east bank region.

In the last three days rebel forces on the east bank have fired a total of nine rockets into the heart of Phnom Penh, killing four and wounding four.

Four battalions of government troops were rushed into the battle on the east and west banks of the Mekong northeast of the capital.

Eleven miles north of the capital on Highway 5, in a rare switch of positions, a Khmer Rouge company was reported encircled by government forces in a pagoda compound, field reports said.

Government troops crawled toward the cement wall of the pagoda and exchanged grenades with the insurgents inside.

Gunsboats in Action  
Cambodian Navy gunsboats on the Tonle Sap River also fired into the pagoda.

Government losses in the fighting were put at two killed and 10 wounded.

Highway 5—Phnom Penh's rice road—remains cut at points 11, 14 and 40 miles north of the capital.

Ten miles southeast of Phnom Penh near Highway 1, government troops recaptured Sisek and Thamel pagodas, the command reported.

Twelve insurgent bodies were left behind on the battlefield, the command said.

In Saigon today small-scale attacks were reported from South Vietnam's northern coast to the Mekong delta.

The South Vietnamese military command issued a communique reporting 90 alleged cease-fire violations by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces during the 24-hour period ending at dawn Christmas Day.

In the biggest action, 10 Viet Cong troops were reported killed in a clash in the delta.

Foreign Minister To Be Premier Of Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 25 (AP).—Former Premier in Tam said today that Foreign Minister Long Boret has accepted President Lon Nol's invitation to become the new premier.

In Tam said Long Boret, 40, is in the process of forming a government reduced from 25 ministries to 16.

Long Boret returned Saturday from the United Nations, where he led the government's four-month fight to retain Cambodia's seat.

With the strong backing of China, deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Peking government in exile has challenged the legitimacy of the Lon Nol government, which represents Cambodia in the UN.

In a narrow vote, 53 to 50, earlier this month, the General Assembly postponed the question until next year. Observers saw the vote as a victory for Lon Nol.

In a procedural vote on validating each country's credentials, the vote was 55 to 50 in favor of Lon Nol.

Many Cambodian officials credit Long Boret with a personal victory, because he had to counter strong behind-the-scenes maneuvering by China.

Foreign diplomats here note that Long Boret is young and intelligent and has a large following of young university-educated, middle-level officials and civilians.

Thao Warns U.S. Over Ignoring Viet Cong Regime

PARIS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The United States should recognize the existence in South Vietnam of two governments, two armies and two zones of control in applying the Paris peace agreement, according to Rano Poliburo member Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Tho said in a French television interview last night that "the development of the situation is in the hands of Washington and Saigon."

Mr. Tho met here on Thursday with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for talks about shorting up the fragile truce in South Vietnam. They negotiated the January peace accord.

Mr. Tho said on television: "If the United States continues to intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and to deny the existence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong), the situation will become extremely grave, because the population of South Vietnam and the PRC will not remain with arms folded."

"They will use all means at their possession to strike back and to force the United States and the Saigon administration to respect the peace accord."



ONE HORSEPOWER—Although appearances can sometimes be deceiving, the above picture, taken recently in Manila, is not in any way related to the present energy crisis in the world. It is only a simple case of a man running out of gas and then being lucky enough to find a stray horse to pull him all the way to the gas station.

## Who Shapes U.S. Foreign Policy?

(Continued from Page 1)

ment his most trusted aides on the NSC staff.

The White House officials acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger had used the council staff to circumvent his subordinates at the State Department.

During the October Arab-Israeli war, he sent messages to Middle Eastern heads of state through CIA communications facilities at the White House. The messages were drafted by the council staff, and high State Department officials were unaware of them. They were sent directly to CIA field offices.

CIA Channels

Mr. Kissinger also reportedly continues to use CIA channels to transmit messages to Moscow and Peking. These "back-channel" activities persist despite his pledge before becoming secretary to involve the State Department experts fully in their areas of specialization.

Meanwhile, according to Foreign Service officers, Mr. Kissinger's close associates from the NSC—Winston Lord, Laurence Eagleburger and Holmut Sonnenfeldt—are already wielding tremendous influence in Foggy Bottom.

Giving the other side of the picture, White House sources said the President had ordered Mr. Kissinger to revitalize the State Department, and he was trying to do so. They said he held almost daily meetings with his assistant secretaries when he was in Washington.

At the Pentagon, officials said Mr. Schlesinger was also relying on particular individuals rather than a general staff-rebuilding process. He seems to favor his special assistants and military assistants along with some experts, regardless of rank, they said.

This emphasis on key people and personal relationships rather than committees—not so different from previous administrations—extends to the top of the ladder, to the Kissinger-Schlesinger relationship.

Cordial Contact

White House officials have explained, without prompting, that Mr. Kissinger was urged to establish cordial contact with Mr. Schlesinger because of his poor relations with the previous secretaries of defense, Melvin R. Laird and Elliot L. Richardson.

One man said that Mr. Richardson was particularly miffed at Mr. Kissinger because he had regular lunches with Mr. Clements as a way of working around Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger try to see each other for lunch or breakfast once a week and talk on the telephone frequently, according to Defense and State Department officials. These sources said that the important business gets done then. White House sources, on the other hand, said they were only "bull sessions."

At the same time, they acknowledged that the President's decentralization edict allowed the new secretaries more scope than their predecessors had.

A White House official, discussing the idea that Mr. Kissinger is "taking over," said:

Nixon, Kissinger Discuss Embargo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today discussed the continued Arab embargo on oil shipments to the United States.

Mr. Nixon talked for a half-hour by telephone with Mr. Kissinger after Arab oil ministers announced that the embargo would be lifted for Japan and such European countries as France and Britain but maintained against the United States.

The decision and its impact on U.S. Middle East policy and the energy crisis were reviewed by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, Deputy White House press secretary Gerald L. Warren said.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

## Kissinger Personally Delivers His Message to Reporters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT).—As Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Air Force jet headed home from Geneva on the last leg of his 15-day trip to 13 countries, the newsmen aboard were invited to his cabin for a farewell glass of champagne.

Mr. Kissinger greeted them with a smile, but the reporters noticed that his eyes were reddish and his voice was hoarse and that he was constantly having to blow his nose. Mr. Kissinger had caught a cold the day before, and he looked as fatigued as most of the newsmen felt.

But instead of a final toast and some much needed sleep, Mr. Kissinger turned to one of those present and asked: "How do you think the trip went?" That started an hour-long give-and-take that ended only when one of Mr. Kissinger's aides insisted that he ought to turn in.

When the newsmen returned to their seats in the rear of the plane, they seemed to agree that Mr. Kissinger was human after all. He was clearly tired, but wanted to make sure that the reporters had the right message before he went to sleep.

The "message" on this trip was that everything had gone as well as Mr. Kissinger had hoped: Relations with European allies had improved, and the Arab-Israeli peace talks had begun with a minimum of inactivity and a reasonable hope for progress in coming weeks.

It was hard to dispute Mr. Kissinger's interpretation because he had jealously guarded the details of his negotiations. Almost all the information provided to the press was dispensed by Mr. Kissinger personally, only occasionally by George S. Vesel, the State Department's new spokesman.

Because of what the secretary called the delicacy of the talks, he was reluctant to give a detailed rundown either for direct quotation or even as "background." Reporters still have only a general idea of what transpired at the crucial talks with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Hafez Assad of Syria and with the Israeli cabinet.

But Mr. Kissinger was more than willing to discuss the philosophy of his approach to negotiations, a field in which he believes he does not regard himself as a neophyte. One newsmen called such discussions with the press "Kissinger 342: A Flying Seminar in American Middle East Diplomacy."

"In negotiations," Mr. Kissinger said one day, "if you put down specific proposals before you know where you're going, it is almost suicidal."

They Will Compare Notes

He warned newsmen that they should not expect him to say one thing to Arabs and another to Israelis. "Eventually, the two sides will get together and compare notes. If they find out they've each been told different things, you're dead."

During one session with reporters, Mr. Kissinger was asked the U.S. position on oil embargoes. "You may not believe it, but what I say in private is not very different from what I have said in public." Some laughter, in disbelief, followed.

Wherever Mr. Kissinger's party went, local officials and newsmen wanted to know whether President Nixon would survive in office. Mr. Kissinger was insistent that he thought Mr. Nixon would probably not be forced out. He also wanted it known that Mr. Nixon was still running foreign policy despite his own seeming independence in that field.

Every night on the trip, Mr. Kissinger sent back a 10-page memo to Mr. Nixon on what he had done during the day. And without fail he received a reply from Mr. Nixon of two to three pages in the morning giving him instructions or advice.

Terrorist Alert At Rome Airport

ROME, Dec. 25 (AP).—Police troops with armored cars and machine guns guarded Rome's Ciampino airport today after the Interior Ministry was tipped that "something serious" had been threatened against the airport.

A spokesman for the ministry declined to elaborate. There were unconfirmed reports that Italian authorities had been warned against a possible attack by Palestinian commandos against the airport, which is mainly used for military and charter flights.

A dozen policemen with sub-machine guns frisked all persons entering the airport and searched their cars. All passengers and their baggage were searched.

The alert was called eight days after a group of Arab terrorists firebombed a Pan American jetliner at Rome's main airport at Fiumicino and hijacked a Lufthansa plane to Kuwait. The terrorists killed 32 persons, 30 of them passengers, on the American plane.

## Simon Has Just About Decided Against Gas Rationing in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—William E. Simon, Energy Office director, has virtually decided that the United States will not have to put coupon rationing of gasoline into effect, he indicated in an interview.

If President Nixon approves, an announcement along these lines may be made on Thursday morning. It is also possible, Mr. Simon said, that the administration will not abandon its work on a standby plan for rationing, including printing of ration books, to be used if its present expectations do not work out.

"But I think we can manage without rationing if the (voluntary) conservation program keeps going," Mr. Simon said.

There are three critical developments that have convinced him to firm up the administration's well-known opposition to a formal rationing system:

● There has been a leakage of 700,000 barrels a day for the month ending Dec. 7 from the Arab nations supposedly operating an oil embargo.

Mr. Simon said that the maximum shortfall is now estimated at 2.7 million barrels a day (compared to a first estimate of 3.4 million), and that a new set of figures to be published Thursday will indicate the shortfall could be as low as 1.25 million barrels a day.

● There is a growing conviction that the Arab embargo will soon be lifted, based on private conversations that U.S. officials had with Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Ahmed Yamani on his recent visit here.

● There is a growing sentiment in opposition to rationing. Mr. Simon said that means the administration believes the political pressure from Capitol Hill for rationing will diminish when Congress returns after the Christmas recess.

The lowest current estimate of the shortfall—1.25 million barrels a day—means that the substantial and unexpected leakage from the Arab nations, but a 20 percent acceleration in the reduction of inventories.

But Mr. Simon makes it clear that his policy for the moment will be geared to the more pessimistic estimate of a 2.7-million-barrel shortfall. First of all, he notes, "we can't bet that the leakage will continue." And in any event, the leakage might reflect a change of which had started through the intricate worldwide distribution system before the embargo became fully effective.

Taking the larger shortfall estimate, nonetheless, Mr. Simon feels that the way to solve the problem is not by coupon rationing, but by additional ways to force American motorists to conserve.

For example, he is considering proposals to close gasoline stations on one other day a week in addition to Sunday shutdowns. Another idea being examined is some arrangement, by random selection, that would keep every car off the road one day a week. That would force more car-pooling, Mr. Simon says.

He also has under study a plan that would bar youngsters from driving themselves to high schools or colleges. This might be enforced by requesting school authorities to close down parking lots. For most of the other conservation measures being studied, he says that the Defense Production Act provides adequate authority.

Car Pooling

He concedes that some of these steps might be considered harsh, but feels that they would be less oppressive than coupon rationing. "If we had a basic weekly ration of 10 gallons a week," he asks rhetorically, "can you imagine how many exceptions we'd have to make in order to get people to their jobs? It would be better to force car pooling."

The one thing that would tilt Mr. Simon toward rationing would be evidence that the jam-up at gasoline stations is becoming intolerable. "If they're waiting 3 or 4 hours in line for gasoline, we can't expect drivers to do that," Mr. Simon acknowledges.

But clearly, he doesn't see that in the picture. "When the embargo lifts," he says, "what we will have left is spot shortages, and that won't warrant rationing."

On prices, Mr. Simon is troubled by the doubling of the posted price for Persian Gulf oil, although it "raises hell" with the less developed countries, hurts the Europeans and murders the Japanese.

For the United States, he says, it should accelerate long-term plans to develop alternate sources of energy, ultimately doubling domestic production of oil from 4 billion to 8 billion barrels a year.

He also cites a study by William Nordhaus of Yale University, to be published shortly, which estimates that crude oil from shale can be produced in the United States at \$5.50 a barrel, compared with the new "market" price of Persian Gulf oil of more than \$7 a barrel.

Mr. Nordhaus also estimates that sufficient petroleum from conventional sources can be produced to satisfy nearly all U.S. needs at about \$6 a barrel.

The interview followed public comments by Mr. Simon in which he voiced confidence in the nation's ability to meet the energy crisis. But at the same time an Energy Office spokesman had noted that without legislation the agency lacks authority to take steps that may prove necessary.

Mr. Simon said that even without the emergency energy legis-

lation now stalled in Congress, the government has been able to deal with price gouging, jet fuel shortages, truck stoppages and other problems stemming from the energy crisis.

He said that the legislation is "certainly desirable," but added that his office will "move fast and decisively in the weeks ahead, whenever and wherever serious problems develop."

However, an Energy Office spokesman said later that without the legislation there is no authority for mandatory closings of gas stations on Saturdays and Sundays, mandatory limits on the amount of gasoline that stations may sell to customers at a single time and mandatory rationing of gasoline.

In addition, the Energy Office needs congressional authority to require plants to convert from oil to coal and to provide waivers from the Clean Air Act for some such conversions, the spokesman said. Legislation is also needed for the creation of a government-owned Federal Energy Administration and to deal with "windfall profits" of the nation's oil companies, he said.

Mr. Simon repeated his decision, made in the face of some opposition in the Pentagon, to divert 1.5 million barrels of jet fuel from the military to civilian airlines.

While a new Oil Allocation

act gave the government authority to distribute fuels through out the economy on a priority basis, the Energy Office has asked Congress for a delay on a original Dec. 27 date that regulations were to take effect.

The Energy Office reported that it had staggered dates for which different parts of the allocation regulations would be effective. Some of the required data are beyond the 15-day way required in the legislation.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the ground that which must be submitted before they are made final.

Turk Premier-Designate Fails In Bid for Coalition Cabinet

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Premier designate Maim Talu told President Fahri Koruturk today that he had failed in his efforts to break a two-month-long political deadlock and form a new government; a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Talu, who has served as acting premier in the interim that developed following the Oct. 14 general elections, offered his verbal resignation to Mr. Koruturk.

Emerging from the Cankaya Presidential Palace, Mr. Talu told newsmen that he had not succeeded in forming a new government under the "present" conditions. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Koruturk invited leaders of eight political parties for a meeting late today, a presidential spokesman announced.

In a broadcast to the nation, Mr. Koruturk had said new elections appeared to be the only solution, and appealed to the parties for cooperation.

Lead Party Failed

The Republican People's party won a slim plurality in the October elections but its left-leaning leader, Bulent Ecevit, was unable to form the coalition he needed to govern.

Suleyman Demirel, whose Justice party polled the second-highest vote, also was unsuccessful. Mr. Koruturk then invited all parties to form a coalition government under Mr. Talu.

Political sources said that a sense of urgency over the crisis was heightened by the harm it was causing to the nation's economy and by the need for approval of a state budget by the end of the year.

The budget could be approved

ETA Aide Says It First Planned to Kidnap Premier

BAYONNE, France, Dec. 25 (AP).—A spokesman for the Basque nationalist movement ETA told a news conference last night that the movement had a plan for more than a year to kidnap Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco and hold him hostage in exchange for the liberation of all prisoners in Spain.

"Certain circumstances, including the intensification of the repression directed against our movement, compelled us to execute him instead," the spokesman told a clandestine news conference held for French newsmen at an unnamed place in the French Basque country.

The newspapers Le Monde and Le Figaro appeared confident that the spokesman was a legitimate representative of the ETA.

Two other ETA members, including one who said he took part in Adnan Kassar's assassination in Madrid last Thursday, were present at the meeting. All three refused to give their names.

He said other operations by the ETA, including possible plane hijackings, were "being studied."

Six Are Arrested At White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—Six persons were arrested at the White House on Christmas Day during an anti-war demonstration in which sponsors said Father Philip Berrigan and his wife Sister Elizabeth McMillen took part.

Two persons were accused of climbing over a fence and the other four with handcuffing themselves to another fence.

The Secret Service said the six said they are members of a group called the Community for Creative Nonviolence. The Berrigans were with the group but were not arrested, the group said.

William E. Simon

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The sources said the defendants were accused of forming an underground organization called Dec-Com (Progressive Youth) following the March 12 military statement, which took the government of the just party leader, Mr. Demirel, under law was declared, latter organizations were banned and a last stage campaign was open against leftist intellectuals.

Count sources said, meanwhile that Ankara's First Martial Law Tribunal has sentenced 151 persons to from two months to 5 years in prison and acquitted persons.

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Ismet Inonu Dies at 89

(Continued from Page 1)

with President Ataturk in a political and social revolution, transformed Turkey from Oriental feudal state into a modern secular state linked to Western Europe.

Ataturk died in November, 1938 and the Grand National Assembly unanimously chose Mr. Inonu as president of the republic. He also appointed lifetime president of the Republican People's party, resigned from the party in 1972.

President Inonu kept Turkey technically neutral for the few years of World War II, 1944 Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and February, 1945, aligned itself with the Allied powers, declaring war on Germany and Japan.

Re-elected president in 1950, he encouraged the idea of an active political party, the Democratic party of Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes emerged to parliament in 1950, and Inonu, at leader of the defense party, thereupon resigned.

The return of parliament in 1961, after a military coup in 1960, brought Inonu back to power as leader of various coalitions, but he resigned from office in 1964.

From then on he was in opposition, a veteran statesman in Turkish politics, he was elected president in 1973.

WEATHER

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## U.S. Defense Request Seen Up \$5 Billion

### Fiscal 1975 Budget at \$84 Billion

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The military budget request now being made by the Pentagon is expected to be for a \$5 billion to \$6 billion increase in spending over this year, as part of a record \$84 billion fiscal 1975 Defense Department budget, government officials say.

The administration, as early as January, had publicly estimated that defense spending in 1975 would rise to about \$80 billion, from the current fiscal 1974 estimate of about \$75 billion, simply to keep pace with rising prices and military and civilian pay scales.

However, the budget being prepared for submission to Congress next month reportedly expects that increase in proposed military outlays by another \$1 billion to \$2 billion. Fiscal 1975 was the 12-month period beginning on July 1, 1974.

Aside from a higher annual cost, officials say the budget request will probably be accompanied to Capitol Hill by a supplemental budget request for the fiscal year of up to \$1 billion to cover the costs to the United States of the October war in the Middle East.

Not Unexpected

Neither the reportedly stepped 1975 budget request nor the supplemental request were unexpected after the Arab-Israeli war, in November, senior U.S. Defense Department officials said. It is known that they would go beyond the previously planned \$80-billion level for 1975. They also noted that the Pentagon was considering a supplemental request to beef up the readiness of forces following the Middle East crisis.

Pentagon officials explain it, factors contributed to the soaring hike, including fuel prices and the dollar situation. But the biggest factor, they say, reflected an effort to alleviate alleged shortages in U.S. weapons stocks, apparent by the Middle East war and by the necessity to large quantities of arms to in a hurry.

## Center-West U.S. Truck by Heavy Snow and Rain

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—A wind and snow swept the mid-western United States to-day with Denver recording the most snow in 80 years.

North, Minn., had 10 inches of snow in a storm that swept across upper Mississippi Valley and western Great Lakes.

Foot of snow fell on Denver, with flights at the city's airport. Winds piled snow drifts up to 10 feet deep throughout east-Coronado.

Meanwhile, rain battered the Mississippi Valley and caused flash flooding in some areas. At least 60 families were forced to leave their homes in St. Louis, Miss., where six inches of rain fell.

Warnings were also posted in southern Illinois and parts of Kentucky. A tornado struck Lockwood, Mo., damaging homes, downing trees and power lines. There were no injuries.

Clear over most of the rest of the nation, although heavy rain was reported in Ohio Valley and on the West Pacific Coast.

## Unfall Is Heavy France, Snow Central Spain

ARSEILLES, Dec. 25 (AP).—A rain fell all Christmas Day in northern France and along French Riviera.

Easterly gale with gusts of 30 miles per hour felled and electricity pylons in Cannes area, and blocked roads. Traffic was stopped on most passes in the Alps. Several avalanches at the border, trapping more than 1,000 weekenders.

Heavy snow cut power to the ski resorts of the Alps and Auron, north of putting all ski tow out of action.

At Marseilles airport, heavy rain was reported in 24 hours.

Spain, heavy snow snarled traffic and gave several central cities their first white Christmas in more than a decade. In south, tourists enjoyed balmy weather.

Madrid had a white Christmas but a cold drizzle on Christmas Day. At La Granja, Spain's "Little Versailles," an interruption for 40 hours the blanket of snow was less than five feet deep.



Florida State official showing some of the many bales of seized marijuana.

## 'Largest Haul' of Marijuana Seized by Agents in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 25 (AP).—The Florida police confiscated more than 25 tons of marijuana yesterday and said the seizure was the largest of its kind ever in the United States.

The authorities said the marijuana was worth \$30 million.

William Troelstrup, head of the state Department of Law Enforcement, said 13 persons were arrested in early-morning raids in five northern Florida counties. He said other arrests were expected.

The marijuana, said to have been shipped here from Colombia, was seized after it was unloaded from a boat docked in an isolated canal. Mr. Troelstrup said. He and federal customs agents said it was the largest amount ever seized in this country.

Each bag was carefully wrapped and marked 100 pounds, Mr. Troelstrup said, and was being driven away in truckloads. Officials said 11 persons were arrested on marijuana possession charges and two were arrested as illegal aliens.

"We believe the arrests and seizure of this marijuana have broken the back of the major supplier of grass (marijuana) for the eastern United States," Mr. Troelstrup said.

Eugene Whitworth, a Florida state attorney, said one of the 11 persons charged with possession was trailed as he drove a camper from Gainesville to Port St. Joe in northern Florida. Most of the haul was found in two trucks in a barn near Port St. Joe.

"One of the trucks was... loaded from stem to stern," said one officer. "It was so loaded down it could hardly move."

Mr. Troelstrup said agents confiscated the rest of the marijuana as it was being driven away in small trucks from a boat docked in an isolated area near Port St. Joe.

Mr. Troelstrup said agents from 10 federal, state and local agencies were involved in the five-week investigation leading to the arrests.

## Sen. Gurney, Being Probed, Shuns Watergate Committee

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., President Nixon's loyal ally on the Senate Watergate committee, has ceased to be an active member of the committee, according to Senate sources and records.

A check of the transcripts of the committee's hearings shows that Sen. Gurney has not been present to ask questions at any of the committee's last eight public sessions.

In contrast, all the other six committee members have attended at least four of the last eight public sessions, with Sens. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., and Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., having perfect records.

The last eight public sessions cover the time from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15, during which period Sen. Gurney acknowledged that the Justice Department was investigating allegations that Florida builders secretly contributed large sums of money to him and expected preferential treatment from the Federal Housing Administration.

In addition to absents himself from public sessions, Sen. Gurney also has not been attending any of the private meetings of the senators in recent months, sources said.

Sen. Gurney has denied knowledge of such fund-raising efforts.

There have been recent occasions when one senator was needed to swear in witnesses for executive sessions, or one senator was needed because certain witnesses wanted at least one committee member to chair the session. On some of these occasions, other committee members were unavailable, and Sen. Gurney was available but declined to come and preside, sources said.

Sources said the apparent explanation for Sen. Gurney's recent inaction with the committee is the federal probe.

Early last month, the Miami Herald reported that one of Sen. Gurney's former fund raisers, Larry E. Williams of Orlando, had agreed to plead guilty to two felony charges and to testify for the government, in return for immunity from additional prosecution.

The newspaper said Mr. Williams told federal investigators that he collected more than \$300,000 in cash from government contractors for a secret Gurney booster fund.

The Herald also reported that Jim Groot, who resigned as Sen. Gurney's administrative assistant in October, has told investigators that, on several occasions in 1971 and 1972, Mr. Williams gave him envelopes stuffed with thousands of dollars in cash for Sen. Gurney.

## New U.S. Party, Libertarians, Optimistic on Making Gains

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (AP).—Few people remember that the Libertarian party got an electoral vote in the 1972 presidential election, placing it third in the Electoral College voting, after the Republicans and Democrats.

Libertarians remember, however, and because of national political developments, Libertarians are hopeful of emerging from obscurity.

The party is organized in 34 states and claims 30,000 to 50,000 members. Its 1972 presidential candidate, philosopher Prof. John Hospers, has made speeches across the country since the election.

"We're growing all the time," says Prof. Hospers. "We'll be on the ballot in congressional elections in a number of states next year. We have members in every state but one and state organizations in 34 states."

The party is strongest in California, Washington, Colorado, Texas and Illinois.

"Enormous Power"

The Libertarians contend Watergate grew out of an unhealthy preoccupation with politics. Libertarians consider themselves essentially an anti-political party.

## Secret Service Keeps Tax Men Off Nixon Land

MIAMI, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Tax assessments on President Nixon's Key Biscayne compound have been made for the last five years without assessors being allowed to have a look at the property, Dade County tax assessor A.H. Blake Jr. said yesterday.

Secret Service agents, citing security reasons, have refused to allow the tax men inside the closely guarded complex overlooking Biscayne Bay, Mr. Blake said.

In 1970, he said, two Air Force jets forced down a chartered county plane taking aerial photos of the area and agents later blacked out portions of the film showing the complex.

Despite the security, the taxes on Mr. Nixon's properties have continued to increase. A \$105,265 assessment jumped to \$130,055 in 1973 for the three-bedroom house Mr. Nixon bought from former U.S. Sen. George Smathers for \$135,527 in 1968. A \$151,733 assessment on the nearby \$127,800 five-bedroom home used as an office jumped to \$185,483, Mr. Blake said.

The party polled one electoral vote for Hospers-Nathan from Roger MacBride of Virginia, the first electoral vote ever cast for a woman.

The Watergate scandal, "It's a significant and very favorable thing for us," says Mr. Clark, an attorney for Atlantic Richfield Co.

He adds: "Watergate has disenchanted people with President Nixon, with Republicans and with existing politics in general. We think it works to our advantage because it frees people from their traditional loyalties."

The party's first meeting was held in a home in Westminster, Colo., two years ago. The party is still based in Colorado and the national chairman is Susan Nolan of Denver. Prof. Hospers hopes delegates to the party's next national convention in Houston will move the party headquarters out of Colorado to a more populous state.

Two of every three persons joining the party are former Republicans, says Prof. Hospers. Most, he says, have a conservative bent.

Edward E. Clark, California party chairman, says he is "wildly optimistic" about the possibilities of growth, mainly because of three events:

● The presidential ticket of Prof. Hospers and Theodora Nathan of Oregon polled more than 1,000 write-ins in California, more write-ins than any other ticket.

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# Nixon and His Friend Robert Abplanalp

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Robert H. Abplanalp, President Nixon's close friend and benefactor, retained Mr. Nixon as an attorney in 1963 to keep the federal government from interfering with Mr. Abplanalp's aerosol valve manufacturing business, according to the former president of the company.

The former president, John J. Baessler, who started the company, Precision Valve Corp., in 1949 with Mr. Abplanalp and a third partner, said that Mr. Abplanalp came to him with the proposition that they hire Mr. Nixon, then a partner in the New York law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell, "to get something."

What the partners wanted, Mr. Baessler said, was to be left alone by the federal government. He said Precision Valve was constantly getting requests to do work for the government. "We didn't want them to know what we were doing. We were afraid they'd steal our ideas," Mr. Baessler explained. Government contract officers say this attitude is not uncommon. Government contracts often mean government auditing, and many companies do not want their competitors to know their internal finances. "Sometimes the government applies pressure to force companies to take government work," says a Navy Department scientist familiar with contract problems.

"Snoopers Out"

Mr. Baessler said Precision Valve already had a lawyer for its corporate legal work. He said he approved retaining Mr. Nixon—at an annual fee he could not recall—only on the assurance that Mr. Nixon would "keep the snoopers out."

Vincent A. Carberry, a spokesman for Mr. Abplanalp, said Precision Valve employed Mr. Nixon to help him out and to make use of the Nixon firm's experience in Japan, where Precision Valve was starting a subsidiary.

The background of Mr. Nixon's relationship with Mr. Abplanalp is significant because of the degree to which the President is indebted to him. Based on transactions that are publicly known, Mr. Abplanalp is Mr. Nixon's biggest benefactor. As a friend and companion of the President, Mr. Abplanalp is second only to their mutual friend, C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

It was Mr. Abplanalp's loan of \$65,000 that enabled Mr. Nixon to purchase his \$1.5-million home in San Clemente, Calif., in 1969. It was Mr. Abplanalp's subsequent cancellation of that debt, through a complicated transaction with Mr. Rebozo, that enabled Mr. Nixon to make a profit on the San Clemente purchase a year and a half later.

On Mr. Abplanalp's Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas, he has built a presidential suite for Mr. Nixon's exclusive use. On Key Biscayne in Florida, Mr. Abplanalp purchased a home for the use of the Secret Service and General Services Administration near Mr. Nixon's two homes.

It was Mr. Abplanalp's lawyer, William E. Griffin, who paid Mr. Nixon \$150,000 last year for two



According to his friends and business associates, Abplanalp has devoted his life to Nixon since his friend became President. Despite the closeness, Abplanalp's name was almost unknown to the general public until this year.

vacant Key Biscayne lots that Mr. Nixon purchased in 1967 for the discounted price of \$37,500.

According to friends and business associates, Mr. Abplanalp has devoted his life to Mr. Nixon since his friend became President.

Despite the closeness of the relationship, Mr. Abplanalp's name was almost unknown to the general public until this year. Mr. Abplanalp entered the limelight in May, when the White House disclosed for the first time that Mr. Abplanalp's money was behind the 1969 San Clemente purchase.

Mysteries Remain

Although the name is now familiar, the nature of the relationship, and even how the two men met, have remained mysteries.

According to one widely circulated story, the two met when Mr. Abplanalp went up to Mr. Nixon at a New York restaurant in 1961 and said he thought the former Vice-President had been unfairly elected in the 1960 presidential election.

Whatever the origin of the relationship, it is clear the two men became fast friends. In 1963, recalls Mr. Abplanalp's next-door neighbor in Bronxville, N.Y., Mr. Nixon considered buying a house across the street from Mr. Abplanalp's. The neighbor, Dorothy R. Horvich, said she gave them the key so they could see the house.

Mr. Abplanalp was born in the Bronx, N.Y., in 1922 of Swiss parents and attended local public schools, Fordham Preparatory School, and Villanova University, where he studied mechanical engineering for three years.

Mr. Abplanalp's father was a machinist, and one of Mr. Abplanalp's two sisters, Claire Radcliffe, recalled that he used to tinker with his father's machinery in the basement of their Bronx home.

Machine Shop

Mr. Abplanalp set up his machine shop in the Bronx after leaving college, and returned to it after serving in the Army during World War II. It was through a business acquaintance with one of the shop's customers, Mr. Baessler, that Mr. Abplanalp was to become a multimillionaire.

Mr. Baessler manufactured coin equipment that operated washing machines in laundromats and apartment houses. Mr. Abplanalp worked on the machines.

Mr. Baessler also knew Frederick G. Lodes, an Allied Chemical Corp. chemist who was developing the propellant gases that make aerosol cans work and perfecting the cans themselves. The three men got together to develop a better aerosol valve.

An aerosol valve is a seemingly simple device. When the top of the valve is depressed, it opens a hole that releases a mixture of propellant gas and the product, which may be hair spray, shaving cream, or whipped cream.

Since its invention by the Agriculture Department during World War II, the valve had been made of metal and was expensive to manufacture. It also had a tendency to leak.

Plastic Valve

Mr. Abplanalp designed a valve that was made of plastic, could be reliable and made cheaply. His name appears on the patents. However, Mr. Baessler, now living in Florida after selling his interest in the valve company to Mr. Abplanalp in 1963 for \$5 million, said the story that Mr. Abplanalp invented the valve by himself is "bull."

"The truth is, we sat down until 2 a.m. many nights for about two months and figured it out," he said. "One day, one guy had an idea, and the next day, the other had one."

The three men founded Precision Valve in 1949 with a \$33,000 loan from Mr. Baessler. The company has been the dominant manufacturer in the business ever since.

The exact amount of Mr. Abplanalp's profits is not known. A company is not required to disclose its finances unless it has 500 or more stockholders. Mr. Abplanalp bought out Mr. Lodes' interest in the company in 1956 and Mr. Baessler's in 1963, leaving Mr. Abplanalp the sole owner of the firm.

But although the company's profits are secret, a rough estimate can be made. A. H. (Gus) Lawrence, the marketing manager for aerosol propellants in Du Pont Co.'s Freon Division, says Precision Valve made about 40 percent of the 2.8 billion valves produced in the country last year. At an average price of 2 1/2 cents per valve, this would bring Precision Valve annual sales of \$38 million.

After-Tax Profit

Industry executives estimate Mr. Abplanalp's after-tax profit at about 10 percent, indicating annual profits of \$3.8 million.

Mr. Abplanalp also makes valves overseas and has other businesses besides valves. Mr. Carberry, the Abplanalp spokesman, said that Mr. Abplanalp has said he has total annual sales of \$80 million.

Despite the profits, Mr. Abplanalp's Bronxville split-level is an unimposing four-bedroom house that Mr. Abplanalp purchased in 1959 for \$65,000. West-

chester County land records show he took a \$35,000 mortgage from the seller.

The living room of the home is dominated by a painting of Mr. Abplanalp's two school-age children and wife, Josephine. Mr. Abplanalp met his wife at his favorite restaurant, Mercurio's in Manhattan, where he tends to order steak or shrimps rather than the more exotic fare on the menu.

Mr. Abplanalp owns or leases a number of Bahamian islands, several purchased in the name of Precision Valve. He operates one of the islands, Walker's Cay, as a fishing resort open to the public. The island is a 50-minute flight from the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., airport.

Pool Table Added

Although Mr. Abplanalp entertains friends and business associates at Walker's Cay, his quarters are on nearby Grand Cay, where Mr. Nixon's suite was built. After the presidential suite was built, Mr. Lawrence said, he noticed that a pool table had been added to a downstairs room at Grand Cay.

Mr. Lawrence and other associates of Mr. Abplanalp said Mr. Abplanalp spends much of his time on the islands playing gin rummy (he can win or lose up to \$2,000 dollars a night, they say), playing pool, and drinking.

Mr. Lawrence, who calls Mr. Abplanalp an unpretentious man, said Mr. Abplanalp also visits the gambling casino on Paradise Island owned by Resorts International, Inc. The chairman of Resorts International, James M. Crosby, is a friend of Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp.

Besides making valves, Mr. Abplanalp has tried raising chickens, hatching trout, and in a proposed plan that he later withdrew, operating an airport in upstate New York.

Last year, Mr. Abplanalp invested \$115,000 in a new bank in Yonkers, N.Y., where Precision Valve's plant is located. Together with his employees and others who work for him, Mr. Abplanalp controlled 25 percent of the stock of the bank, Hudson Valley National Bank, when it was chartered by the U.S. controller of the currency in December, 1971.

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## Carving Up Alaska

Alaska, the last great unspoiled open space on the North American continent, continues under siege by the developers.

The Alaska Native Claims Act that finally rendered justice to the Eskimos and Indians required the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a plan for the permanent administration of the public lands that were retained by the federal government. The Interior Department might have drawn up a model plan and thereby avoided entirely the kind of heedless exploitation that ruined the frontier in the rest of the United States.

But the plan made public last week by Secretary Morton is a botched-up job. Superficially, it sounds good: Eleven new parks and national monuments and nine wildlife refuges. But several of the parks are smaller than they should be, and nearly 19 million acres are turned over to the Forest Service. At several critical points, the Interior Department has given away (and given away) to the resource-oriented agencies — its own Bureau of Land Management and the Agriculture Department's Forest Service — rather than strengthen the relatively conservation-minded Park Service and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Although the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management pay lip service to the "multiple-use" concept, they are too easily responsive to the various commodity interests — lumbering, mining, grazing — that seek the economic development of the public lands.

A national park is proposed for the Wrangells area in southeastern Alaska, but by some ingenious gerrymandering, the boundaries of the park are drawn in such a way as to include the mountain peaks and the spectacular glacier scenery but to exclude many of the more accessible valleys. There has been copper mining there in the past and mining companies still have a lively interest in the potentialities of the region.

The Yukon Flats, mostly a huge forested wetland, are absolutely essential to the migratory birds of North and South America and abundant with many kinds of wild animals. Conservationists several years ago fought off the proposal to build the Ram-

parts Dam that would have flooded out a portion of this bird and animal habitat. Logically, the entire Yukon Flats should be administered as a wildlife refuge. Instead, Interior has assigned the upper one-third of the Flats to the Forest Service. Since the spruce forests there are scarcely of a productive quality to justify this decision, the suspicion naturally arises that the department is keeping open the possibility of oil and gas exploration.

Similarly, control of the Noatak area is curiously divided between the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. It is designated as an "ecological reserve" with the avowed intention of running it as a wildlife refuge but with the Land Management Bureau described as the "lead agency." This hybrid arrangement makes no conservation sense. Since Noatak is south of the Arctic slope now being developed for its oil and gas, the logical explanation is that the department is keeping open the possibility that the oil industry might some day desire gas pipelines and access roads built through this land. That would be possible if it is administered by the Land Management Bureau but forbidden if it is run by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Secretary of the Interior Morton is amiable and, generally well-intentioned but he and his associates have proved something less than stalwart in standing up to the aggressive developmental pressures urged by Agriculture Secretary Butz and others in the Nixon administration. Fortunately, the administration does not have the last word. Congress now has five years in which to approve, reject, or revise this plan.

If the public makes its concern known, Congress may yet make full use of the opportunity that the Interior Department has partly missed. The Wrangells and the Yukon Flats and Noatak, after all, are like Grand Canyon and the redwoods and the Outer Banks, they are national treasures belonging to all Americans and not just to the residents of the state in which they are found.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Soaring Price of Oil

By doubling oil prices — which, including the last increase of 70 percent, means that they are about three and a half times what they were a few months ago — the Persian Gulf oil producers are holding the whole industrial world to ransom.

Doubtless the other producers will join the feast. Political blackmail is added to economic injury by the use of the oil boycott to bring indirect pressure on Israel to make peace on Arab terms. The oil producers argue that all's fair in trade and war. The boot is now on their foot, especially that of the Arabs.

The industrial democracies are now paying the price for their own failure to recognize the dangers of their own profligate use of energy and their failure to develop resources which would have avoided their exposure to the pressures of a sellers' market in this most crucial and strategic of all commodities.

It will be, for the next few years, a heavy price in terms of reduced rate of growth and re-adjustment of industry and living-styles. The universal problem of inflation will be increased by very steep increases in fuel prices and of manufactures and goods of almost every kind. In order to stimulate economies there is no sensible alternative to passing on the increases to consumers of all kinds.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Assassination in Spain

Spain is not now used to political violence on Thursday's scale. Riots, sit-ins and demonstrations have become common, with the secular and religious left wings either competing to lead a progressive reform movement or, as in the illegal "workers' commissions," cooperating in it.

But not since the civil war has there been an important political assassination, and Spaniards in general will both condemn the act and fear the results of it. The pattern has now become well established with illiberal regimes: As soon as signs of relaxation appear the impatience to gain a freedom which had previously seemed lost for all time wells up into agitation and usually violence. It is this gesture which deters the really

repressive regimes, like South Africa and the Soviet Union, from allowing even a gesture toward the freedoms enjoyed in Western Europe and North America.

—From the Guardian (London).

\* \* \*

Europe had begun to believe that it had grown out of the age of political assassination. Political assassinations belonged in the Balkans and the turbulent periods before and after the First World War. They seem anachronistic now.

Many people will say that Admiral Carrero Blanco died precisely because Spain itself is anachronistic. This is only partly true. With bombs going off in London it is not so easy to argue that political extremism spreads only under repressive governments. But there must be more than chance behind the assassination in Spain.

There are many people in Spain who see the need for a gradual move towards democracy and membership of the European Community. The longer the move is postponed the more difficult will it become. If change is repressed beyond a certain point it will come to violence. Perhaps the assassination is a sign that violent change is already on the way.

—From the Times (London).

### The Geneva Talks

Eban's speech at the Geneva conference has ignored United Nations resolutions on the Middle East and Jerusalem, and is a flagrant challenge to the Security Council and the UN resolutions.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has made it clear that the first work of the conference should be to achieve early agreement on the disengagement of forces on the Suez Canal . . . but even in contradiction with its ally, Israel has asked that this issue be delayed to a later stage, revealing the evasive intentions of Israel.

Mrs. Meir forgets that the Middle East question is not the problem of Egypt, Syria or Jordan, but mainly that of the Palestinians . . . a people whose land has been occupied by Israel, and when they started the struggle to regain their rights, they were considered terrorists by Israel.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 26, 1898

PARIS—In London the Christmas markets are overflowing, as usual, with every good thing, the low prices of which would utterly astound the shopper of twenty years ago. Those who have seen the gradual cheapening of game, poultry, groceries, fruit and preserved foods can scarcely realize the contrast. Inquiry, however, showed that it had not been an exceptionally good season for the merchant.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1923

WASHINGTON—The question of the immunity of diplomatic liquor has developed as a scandal owing to a raid made by prohibition agents last Saturday and the seizure of a list of fourteen hundred names alleged to compromise those of many prominent persons of this city, including two cabinet members and other high officials and several members of the two Houses of Congress. The Treasury Department denied two days ago that any such list has been in its possession.



'It's Not Second-Hand... It's Pre-Owned.'

## Present Everywhere at Once

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—At this instant Henry Kissinger has had and is having more influence on international affairs than any secretary of state and most American presidents. Because he combines a kinetic sense of motion with his dynamic vision of diplomacy, he has become a global personality with few peers.

How long this can continue is impossible to predict for success can be evanescent. There are limitations to an approach seemingly based on perpetual motion. Only once before in U.S. history has there been a similar phenomenon at State, John Foster Dulles, of whom it was jokingly said President Eisenhower summoned him and warned: "Poster, don't just do something; stand there."

No one can complain that Kissinger either stands there or doesn't do enough. As the current Swiss Review of World Affairs writes: "In recent weeks President Nixon's secretary of state has zoomed around the world like a sorcerer on a magic carpet. And, like rabbits out of a hat, his movements have yielded formulas of compromise which, however they may be regarded, are certainly aimed at promoting peace."

Kissinger is a master of the art of employing an effective blend of pressure and accommodation at the right moment in the right place, with optimal exploitation of the political and psychological realities which he has at his command to an unusual degree.

### Changing Diplomacy

During recent decades, as jet aircraft vastly increased possibilities of personal contact and as conventional exchanges featuring foreign ministers and ambassadors were more and more replaced by roving envoys working directly for heads of government, the scope and application of diplomacy have been revolutionized.

American presidents unconsciously accepted the new possibilities offered. A series of special agents, working directly for the White House, steadily eroded the State Department's accustomed role: House for Wilson, Hopkins for Roosevelt, Bundy, Harriman and others for Kennedy and, until recently, Kissinger for Nixon.

Dulles was the first secretary of state to realize it was possible to combine that office with the more glamorous role of presidential agent. Until Kissinger moved into State, Dulles had been the most traveled and most widely advertised secretary.

Many thoughtful Americans were dubious about Dulles's interpretation of the secretaryship, seeing to be both the top cabinet member and a traveling salesman. In 1964 his eventual successor, Dean Rusk, told me: "The U.S. constitutional system provides that when a secretary of state goes abroad he acts, in effect, as an ambassador."

"A minister in our government acts on the instructions of the president. There is no independent portfolio of foreign affairs as there is in some other governments. (George C.) Marshall took the views, which I share, that when a secretary of state travels his seal of office remains at home. The acting secretary then becomes responsible for issuing instructions. When he goes abroad the secretary doesn't take the State Department with him."

### Dulles-esque

Dulles never accepted that theory and tended to run U.S. foreign policy from an airborne briefcase. This, also and on a grander scale, seems to be Kissinger's approach. He does not, as did Rusk, when abroad, send for instructions. He whizzes back and forth, leaving together Washington and the world.

Moreover, he has acquired abroad a degree of admiration never granted to Dulles. Michel Jobert, France's perceptive foreign minister, called the "French Kissinger" as President Pompidou's No. 1 adviser before taking over the Quai d'Orsay, has often publicly featured in debates or disagreements with the man dubbed "Dax Henry" in a French book. Yet Jobert cherishes esteem and genuine friendship for his colleague and occasional adversary.

"Henry Kissinger is a personage," he says. "Some find him a bit overwhelming. I am sure he will not take offense at my choice of term—but this is normal because he revolves in so many spheres and tries to be present

everywhere at once. He calculates like a politician. He also knows how to come to terms like a politician or lead the offensive like a man of this category as well as to abandon its pursuit when his position is in peril."

"Finally, Henry Kissinger is a man who lives each minute. This is my way of describing him: mobile, impassioned, calculating, very well organized, sometimes detached and most likely a dreamer, and unquestionably good-hearted."

This is as good a mid-term judgment on the world's best known diplomat as one is likely to hear today.

WASHINGTON—This has been a bleak Christmas season throughout the Western world. For in different ways all the major capitals manifest Watergate effects.

While the precipitating problem varies from country to country, the general outcome is everywhere the same. The governments of the European countries, which I have just been visiting, suffer as severely as the Nixon administration from a crisis of public confidence in national leadership.

Consider first the strange case of West Germany. There's no public scandal even remotely comparable to Watergate in Bonn. Chancellor Willy Brandt, having done right by both his allies in the West and the Communist countries to the East, commands genuine moral respect almost everywhere.

Except at home. The Arab oil boycott has raised the specter of unemployment in Germany at a time when the unions are making big demands. But the Brandt government has not been able to come up with a program to meet these domestic problems.

As a result, the chancellor's Social Democratic party has suffered a 10 percent drop in the polls, and the knives are out for Herr Brandt inside the party. An official party report speaks of "permanent personal conflicts at

## Thistlebottomism And Doublespeak

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Miss Thistlebottom's Hobgoblins" was the name of a delightful book about word usage written by Theodore Bernstein of The New York Times two years ago.

"Miss Thistlebottom" was a mythical English teacher, and her hobgoblins were fussbudget rules that rigidly applied—obscure rather than clarify meaning. It was a Thistlebottom, who insisted that Winston Churchill not end a sentence with a preposition, to which he thundered, "This is an impertinence up with which I will not put!"

Recently, a group of Thistlebottoms has been formed by the National Council of Teachers of English into a "Committee on Public Doublespeak," charged with finding and exposing what the teachers call "lying in public places," which could mean reading in libraries but probably refers to the use of euphemisms by public officials.

We need to point out to kids, says Walker Gibson, president of the teachers' council, "that they are being conned in many ways by powerful, rich forces." (The use of "rich" in that statement tends to foster class hatred; as used by some teachers today, "rich" has a pejorative connotation, like "political.")

### 'Distortion'

The Public Doublespeak committee will "combat semantic distortion," it says. An example of the distortion it will expose: "protective reaction." A Pentagon term for air strike, which is a dragon that has frequently been slain.

But where does "semantic distortion" begin? In the halls of academe, that's where, as malleable little minds are worked over by pretentious Thistlebottoms.

Who took a chubby little boy named Romy Ziegler, bombarded him with computer terminology at tender age—right to the point of using "program" as a verb—until, years later, "inactive" sprang unbidden to his lips?

Who took the words "contemporaries" and "equals"—that convey honest meanings—and cast them into the ashcan, to be picked up by garbage men now called sanitation engineers, semantically distorting them into the harsh pseudoscientific "peer group"? The pedagogues, that's who, not the politicians.

Physician, spelt: thyself. In spoken discourse, who has elevated the verb "to orient" to the same of academic vogue, and not by accident? The "peer group-oriented" child hardly knows where his head is at, and one Far East expert at the State Department described himself as "Orient-oriented."

Have you ever tried to pin a Thistlebottom down to specifics

without getting back a fistful of Fabium, he or she calls an "overview"? How come the "under-view" is not part of academic jargon? Bel Kaufman, in "Up the Down Staircase," defined "interpersonal relationships" as a fight between kids, and a request for "affiliary civility agencies for supportive discipline" as a frantic academic euphemism for "Call the cops!"

### Jargonizers

Wading through the meaningless "meaningful," the irrelevant "relevant," the cancerous "viable," and the madness of "methodology," it is not hard to see how the jargon-fod graduates of our school systems turn into the jargonizers of the Pentagon, cranking this in and phrasing that out, exacerbating, quantifying, proliferating as they were taught to do. They were weaned on hegemonist milk.

The scenario-oriented, general, gruffly teaching "what are the options?" is the pupil who started to say "choose" one day when his teacher came back with the vengeful "opt," that child swore never to be one-up again.

I'm not really angry at English teachers; I was started on my way with words by Miss Ruth Goldstein of the Bronx High School of Science, and hardly a typewriter clicks whose pounds does not owe a debt to some Miss Thistlebottom somewhere.

And it is a great idea to combat semantic distortion, so long as one begins at home and never pretends that an "Oswald Award"—named after the assassin who held that political speech was "largely the defense of the indefensible"—is limited to men seeking political power.

For with all the doublespeak spoken by teachers and politicians, who would like to suggest, in, we can also hear the vivid phrases that inspire, inflame or infuriate: from the apt appellation of leak-pluggers as "plumbers" to the cruelly evocative "twisting slowly, slowly in the wind" to the use by John Mitchell of Joseph P. Kennedy's immortal line: "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

That's culture and besprits the discourse, and calls for top-notch not keepers. Teachers of English should not, just by pointing to the manipulative use of language but halting the birth of colorful phrases.

Examples are everywhere. Sprayed on the side of a New York subway car was a Latin student's social comment: "Gloria mundi is sick of transit." And across a table in a Washington restaurant, presidential counsel Leonard Garment summed up the administration's energy policy in a paraphrase: "Mathematics: 'Many are cold, but few are frozen.'"

Tell that to your peer group, Miss Thistlebottom.

## The Confidence Crises

By Joseph Kraft

the summit of the Social Democratic party which give the impression that the party has become incapable of agreeing on a political line."

The novelist Gunter Grass, once a close friend and supporter of the chancellor, has accused him of "weakness and lack of imagination." Herbert Wehner, the party's strong man, has publicly likened the chancellor to Hindenburg—the giant with feet of clay whose decision paved the way for Hitler.

Then there is the case of Britain. Prime Minister Edward Heath is morally above reproach. But his free-market theories proved no match for inflation, and the energy problem has been sharpened for Britain by crippling slowdowns in the coal mines and on the railroads.

Faced with a grave emergency, the government, after months of saying that everything was ducky, has put into effect harsh measures. The budget has been subjected to a record cut, and Mr. Heath has decided to put British industry on a three-day work week beginning in the new year.

### France

The toughness may stand him in good stead in an early election, but everybody knows that the whiff of unemployment is dirty pool—an effort to blame the unions for troubles which have deep roots in the inequalities of French society. The disillusionment with Mr. Heath is now palpable. As one Cambridge don put it: "Heath talks about a Dunkirk policy, but he follows the policy of the Phony War."

France is much better off economically than Britain, and there have been no cuts in power or gasoline use. But the government

of President Georges Pompidou is rapidly decaying. Pompidou himself is not well. The fight for the succession between former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is on inside the ruling coalition. As part of that fight there have been public demands for the resignation of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer.

There is widespread moral indignation (a rare thing in France) at the bawling of the newspaper, *Canard Enchaîné*, especially because the government first laughed it off as a joke, and then tried to fob the blame off on the civil service. So severe is the dissatisfaction that there is a distinct possibility that the next French president might be François Mitterrand, a candidate of the left who will run with Communist support.

This general decline of public faith in leadership is not easy to understand. The symptoms of trouble do not fit into any uniform pattern.

But I think there is an underlying explanation. The basic fact is that governments are not up to the responsibilities which have been thrust upon them. They lack the tools, the brains and the moral fiber to handle the modern economic life in a fair and effective way. They cannot pin-

The incapacity becomes manifest as soon as any problem emerges. Whether the difficulty be Watergate or energy or inflation, the result is to make manifest the weakness of government. This weakness sets in, and builds to the crisis of confidence in the man, everywhere around. It is a crisis apt to endure long past the present bleak Christmas.

## Letters

### Venezuela Vote

I feel compelled to write to you and point out the grievous error in the caption beneath the photograph of soldiers guarding a polling station in Caracas, Venezuela (HTT, Dec. 10). As a longtime Caracas resident (25 years), I have been very aware of Venezuela's progress as a democratic country. The elections held on Dec. 9 were not the "first free elections since 1958," but in fact the fourth. Democratically elected presidents have followed each other in orderly succession every five years, and there has even been a shift in parties controlling the presidency. All of which is very admirable, considering that when Rómulo Betancourt, the first President (1958-63), had completed half of his elected term of office, he had been in power longer than any other president

elected by the people, in all of Venezuela's history. Venezuela has thus far completed 15 years of democratic rule, contrary to the implication in the picture's caption.

MARGARET F. THOLSTRUP, Helsinki.

### Christ in Christmas

I read in the International Herald Tribune (Dec. 14) that a Theodore Sturgis-school superintendent, Ithaca, N.Y., had arranged that "Ithaca school pupils will be allowed to sing about Frosty the Snowman and Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer, but not about Jesus at school programs this Christmas." And furthermore, that this decision was actually approved by the Board of Education.

To me, as a teen-ager, this is absolutely shocking. Has Mr.

Sturgis any right to destroy the essential spirit of Christmas which is centered on Christ? Was he really being considerate of the "non-Christian children"? It seems to me that he is incredibly irresponsible to withhold from little children so important an answer to life in this terrifying world.

I live in a country where to the men of violence the very name of God is anathema. Is that what it is to Mr. Sturgis too? If so, then he is not such a super-intendant.

JULIA PECK, Dublin, Ireland.

### Bombs and Taxes

Nixon was ever-ready to bomb North Vietnam, but his tax returns show he was rather reluctant to foot the bill!

JEAN DAVIDSON, Saché, France.



## Weapons Restrictions 'Ineffective'

### Soviet Authorities Concerned Over Increase in Gun Violence

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—A senseless, nearly fatal shooting in the city of Novosibirsk has alerted Soviet officials to a growing problem familiar to the police in the United States.

Shortly after noon one day last month, a series of shots rang out from an apartment balcony near World War II memorial in a Novosibirsk industrial area. A 30-year-old man was wounded.

The crime, reported in two national newspapers, stood out for reasons it showed the ease with which Russians can obtain guns and the remarkably uncooperative attitude of a group of neighbors.

Like the Soviet Union, with its forces of police and stern government and punishment system, there is no crime record comparable to that in Western Europe or the United States, where there are statistics that the number of gun crimes, especially those involving handguns, is rising.

Police experts concerned with the problem have found that in most of the 15 Soviet republics, including Russia, there are no effective measures requiring the registration of guns.

"It is a pity, but a gun is often handled by people who have no right to use it," a police officer said recently.

"It has become an object of fun for many. It is a rare day when we have no reports on crimes and accidents caused by unskilled, or what is more serious, drunken owners or members of their families."

In Novosibirsk, the gunmen were seven teenagers celebrating a birthday of 25 rubles they had received as half of the proceeds from the sale of a stolen dog. They skipped school, bought 15 bottles of wine and went to the home of Alexander Fedosov to celebrate.

They could see the war memorial, which—typical of many in the Soviet Union—has an eternal flame and is constantly guarded by members of the Communist youth organization.

Taking turns with a hunting rifle owned by Alexander's father, they first shot idly into the air, then at streetlights and then at the monument, to scare the guards.

#### Guns in School

Boys learn how to handle guns in school as part of a national program and a civil defense program that prepares them for the military draft at age 18.

"It seems to me I hit him," Alexander recalled, according to the newspaper Soviet Culture. Lying on the granite, Misha Marshakov had been hit in the chest by a chip from the monument and directly in the hip by a bullet.

Under orders not to leave their posts, the three other guards stood in place while a snowplow working nearby carried the wounded youth to a hospital. All four guards have been given high citations.

Since handguns are hard to purchase, knives are the most common weapon causing injuries and deaths in weekend drunken brawls in the Soviet Union. Rifles, on the other hand, are easily purchased in sporting goods stores, especially in villages where hunting is a popular sport and the source of extra food.

In recent months, the press has carried a rising number of articles about crimes, emphasizing those caused by excessive drinking—which is blamed for most of the violence in the country. The official position is that there is no organized crime in the Soviet Union, only instances of individual anti-social behavior.

In the last year, there have been reports of armed robberies of banks and payrolls in Moscow, Odessa and Rostov-on-Don. In addition, there are frequent crime stories from the Caucasus mountains, where gun owning is traditional.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, a youth paper, reported recently that the police had ambushed and killed a notorious bandit nicknamed "Devil" who had terrorized a mountain region with a submachine gun, a rifle and two pistols.

Trond, the labor paper, told of a Moscow plasterer being ejected from a bus after a drunken fight, going home and getting a rifle, pursuing some of the passengers and wounding two of them.

Between 1940 and 1953, it was required that all owners of hunting rifles register them with the police. Some modest restrictions were added in 1953, limiting ownership to those in official clubs. But those rules are ineffective and "anybody can get a gun," a Soviet official said.

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## Our Nations on Lake Chad Declare a Drought Disaster

By Thomas A. Johnson

OUNDE, Cameroon, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The four African countries bordering Lake Chad have declared the lake a disaster area because of current drought and have agreed to cooperate in the region's development.

Africans can solve their own difficulties through alliances, President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast said at a meeting here of the heads of state of the four countries earlier this month.

The present boundaries between them, he said, "were in the interests of the colonialists" and not in the interests of the Africans.

President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast and the three leaders—President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, President Nkrumah of Ghana and President Nkrumah of Nigeria—agreed to work together in seeking international aid for the long-term development of the lake region's fisheries, livestock and farming lands.

Lake Chad, a shallow body of fresh water with marshy shores and an area of about 6,000 square miles, expands and contracts according to seasons and water supply.

The four heads of state agreed on plans to irrigate some 12,000 acres of each country near the lake and on trade in fish and livestock.

The three-day session, at which the President of the Central African Republic, Gen. Jean-Bédel Bokassa, was present as an observer, was the second heads-of-state meeting of the organization known as the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

#### Chad's Regionalism

During the summer, the President of Chad took his country out of the grouping of 10 French-speaking nations known as the Common Organization of Africa and Madagascar. The members have a trade agreement, postal systems, research and educational facilities and an airline in common.

The Chad leader said at the time that it made much more sense to belong to regional groups such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission, composed of three former French colonies and one country—Nigeria—that once was a colony of Britain. In fact, a number of French-speaking African countries have asserted that no economic organization in the area could work without the participation of Nigeria, which has about a fifth of the continent's people and is economically the most powerful black African nation.



CHINESE COTTON—Members of a large Chinese commune sort out cotton after this year's record harvest which yielded 10 percent more than last year on a national level. The government attributed the rise to better farming methods.

## Obituaries

### Astronomer Gerald Kuiper; Key Role in U.S. Space Probes

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 25 (UPI).—Gerald P. Kuiper, 68, an internationally known astronomer who played a key role in the early U.S. space program, died of an apparent heart attack Sunday while visiting in Mexico City. He had been associated with the University of Arizona here for 13 years.

A decade ago scientists could not say for sure whether a spacecraft would land safely on the surface of the moon or would sink out of sight into a vast sea of dust. But on Aug. 5, 1964, Dr. Kuiper told a congressional hearing and a nationwide television audience:

"I am willing to bet that if you walked on the moon it would be like crunchy snow."

Years later Neil Armstrong and other astronauts found the lunar surface to be just what the doctor had predicted on the basis of his analysis of thousands of photographs transmitted by Ranger spacecraft.

#### Landing Sites

In addition to providing an accurate description of the lunar surface, Dr. Kuiper, as head of the Ranger scientific team, also directed the photographic analysis that helped to pinpoint the landing sites for the Apollo astronauts.

Dutch-born Dr. Kuiper, who came to this country in 1933, was an internationally known planetary scientist long before he became involved with the lunar project.

In the 1930s he discovered dwarf stars, double stars and what was believed in 1933 to be the largest star ever reported, with a diameter 3,000 times greater than the sun's. He also addressed scientific conferences with papers on the age of the galaxy, the disintegration of galactic star clusters and other subjects.

#### Planets' Moons

In the 1940s, he discovered satellites of the planets Uranus and Neptune, found that the largest moon of Saturn, Titan, had an atmosphere and propounded the theory that there may be billions of planets like the earth in the universe.

In the 1950s he became the first astronomer to measure accurately the diameter of Pluto, the outer planet of the solar system, and he charted the equator and the positions of the poles of cloud-shrouded Venus.

In the 1960s he became one of the foremost authorities on the earth's moon, working on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ranger and Surveyor projects. The latter involved unmanned lunar landings.

#### Lionel Stevenson

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Lionel Stevenson, 71, author and James B. Duke professor of English at Duke University from 1955 to 1972, died Friday in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was visiting professor of English at the University of British Columbia. He lived in Durham, N.C.

Mr. Stevenson's books included the biographies "The Showman of Vanity Fair: The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray" and "The Ordeal of George Meredith." Among his more recent works were "Victorian Fiction: A Guide to Research" and "The Pre-Raphaelite Poets."

Mr. Stevenson had been a visiting professor at New York University and visiting lecturer at Oxford University, among other universities.

#### André Mutter

PARIS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Former French government minister and World War II Resistance fighter

André Mutter, 72, died yesterday, his family said today.

Mr. Mutter was imprisoned by the Gestapo between October, 1941, and August, 1942, and in 1944 was appointed to the National Resistance Council as representative of the Liberation and Vengeance group.

He was minister for veterans from 1953 to 1954 and later minister for Algeria.

Author of two books—"Face to Face With the Gestapo" and "Under the Sign of Liberty"—Mr. Mutter was political director of the newspaper L'Est Eclair.

#### Dr. Ralph H. Fox

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 25 (UPI).—Ralph H. Fox, 60, professor of mathematics at Princeton University and a specialist in topology, died Sunday in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital.

Mr. Fox, a member of the Princeton faculty since 1945, devoted most of his career to mathematical topology, and in particular to knot theory, the study of different ways of placing closed curves or loops in three-dimensional space.

He wrote frequently in scholarly journals, and was co-author with Richard Henry Crowell of "Introduction to Knot Theory."

One of Mr. Fox's interests was the ancient Japanese board game of Go. He represented the United States in the first international Go tournament, held in Tokyo in 1963, and later received the fourth Dan degree conferred by the international Go organization in Tokyo.

### Bodies Brought Out From Tangier Crash

TANGIER, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Five hundred rescue workers in freezing rain and high winds, today loaded the bodies of victims of a Belgian jetliner crash onto mules and brought them down the 2,400-foot high Mount Malayine.

Investigators searched the wreckage of the Sabena Caravelle, which crashed in a violent storm Saturday, for the flight recorder. Airline officials said it had not yet been found.

All 106 passengers and crew died when the plane smashed into the Rif mountain range 20 miles from Tangier airport.

#### S. Korea-Japan Meeting

SEOUL, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry announced Saturday that the long-delayed seventh annual ministerial conference between South Korea and Japan will be held in Tokyo Wednesday. The conference was set for September but has been delayed due to a case involving Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped to Seoul from Tokyo in August.

### Over 100 Missing After Ferry Boat Sinks Off Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—More than 100 people are missing, feared drowned, after a Christmas Eve ferryboat disaster near this Pacific Coast port, rescue officials said today.

Thirty-one deaths were confirmed, and about 70 people were saved. The boat was believed to have been carrying more than 200 passengers.

Navy patrol boats searched for the missing throughout the night and were joined by helicopters at dawn.

The 167-ton Jambeli was on its way here from Puerto Bolívar on the border with Peru and sank in the Gulf of Guayaquil between the islands of Puna and Verde.

There was no official word on the cause of the disaster.

## Mail Cards Now for Noel '74

### Italians Are Learning to Live Without Modern Mail System

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 25 (UPI).—If you receive season's greetings from Italy these days, the chances are they were mailed in 1972.

Few Italians are sending Christmas cards this year because prospects are slim that they will be delivered in time—or at all—and even fewer people here entrust envelopes containing checks or other important matter to the chaotic mails.

Italy has become the first industrial society that seems to be becoming resigned to doing without what was considered a basic public service—a reliable postal system.

It is not that the mailman fails to make his appointed rounds. Sometimes he does make them, but what he delivers is mostly junk mail, while long-overdue welfare checks are still missing.

Sometimes it takes a letter 10 days to reach someone who lives at the other side of the city, or—increasingly often—it will be delivered months later, or never.

#### Ear Took 29 Days

A macabre special-delivery letter containing a human ear took 29 days to travel from Naples to Rome, although a car can cover the distance in a couple of hours. The letter was purported to have been sent by the kidnappers of J. Paul Getty 3d, a grandson of the U.S. oil billionaire, to support their demand for a huge ransom. Young Mr. Getty was released after the ransom reportedly was paid.

Disarray in the postal administration—as in many other state services—had long been chronic. In the last 18 months near-paralysis has come about because of an unending series of mail workers' strikes and other job actions.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Giuseppe Togni, says that the service is harmed most of all by what he calls the workers' disaffection.

On any given day 60,000 of Italy's 185,000 mail workers report sick. Absenteeism has reached such proportions that Mr. Togni has drafted a bill that would set up an organization of medical inspectors to check up on postal workers who stay home because of illness.

#### Salary Complaint

The postal workers' unions contend that their members are scandalously underpaid—a mailman with 10 years' seniority gets about \$250 a month—and forced to work in dilapidated and unhealthful offices. The unions are pressing the government to hire many thousands of new hands to improve the service.

The Postal Ministry has started recruiting new personnel but says that only mechanization will improve service in the long run.

Budget Minister Antonio Giarola went to Milan recently for talks with leading industrialists and businessmen and found that the postal chaos was one of their main complaints. They told him that they were forced to maintain a system of messengers shuffling between their headquarters and mail drops in Switzerland as the only way of getting correspondence to and from foreign countries.

Big corporations also are making great use of telephone and teletype lines, and have organized private networks of courier cars to deliver and pick up correspondence and packages up and down Italy.

Because of such fallback systems the economy continues functioning, although at greatly increased overhead costs.

The incalculable damage to the economy caused by the collapse of regular postal service is compounded by the annoyance, discomfort and anguish often resulting from letters that never arrive.

Nearly every day newspapers print letters from irate readers who suggest individual or collective lawsuits against the state to collect damages for the unspeakable mail service.

The minister of posts has said publicly that the government is legally protected from such court actions. He conceded, however, that the national administration was "morally" responsible for providing reliable mail service.

### Pacific Ketch Sailor Died Natural Death

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 25 (AP).—A crew member who did not survive a 98-day cross-Pacific journey from Yokohama on the ketch Pacific Mariner died of malnutrition and pneumonia, an autopsy disclosed yesterday.

Police said there would be no inquest, since Ray Bulteel, 29, died of natural causes.

The other three members of the ketch's crew are in satisfactory condition in a hospital, suffering from general weakness caused by malnutrition.

The men were picked up Friday by a Canadian naval vessel about 100 miles west of Vancouver Island. Mr. Bulteel died three days before the rescue operation began.

## Filipino Priests Caution Regime

MANILA, Dec. 25 (AP).—From pulpits, on television and in churches throughout the greater Manila area and scattered other parts of the Philippines, Roman Catholic priests Sunday read a pastoral letter warning the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos against ignoring basic human rights.

The action sprang from an informal "12-25" movement among priests protesting widespread investigations and arrests of clergymen, nuns and lay workers during October and November throughout the Philippines, church sources said. "12-25" refers to Sunday's date.

The letter, signed by the Rev. Teopisto V. Alberto, the president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, questioned whether developments in the country were taking place "with justice, with truth, and with all, with Christian charity." President Marcos imposed martial law here in September, 1972. The media have been carefully monitored, and the letter was the first criticism of the regime heard on television under martial law.

## Venezuela Declares Christmas Amnesty

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 25 (AP).—The government declared a Christmas amnesty and released 243 prisoners.

The amnesty was decreed by President Rafael Caldera in keeping with an annual practice observed in many Latin American nations and which often includes the release of political prisoners.

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## U.S. Payments Upturn 'Confounds the Experts'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—At a year ago, as the U.S. balance of payments was winding up its worst year on record, the first devaluation of the dollar was being debated. An exchange-rate change, it was argued, would help the balance of payments.

## Har Buying Needs Up on Tokyo Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—For another day, the fact that the yen is mounting a record high against the dollar is being debated. Today, as Japanese banks rated their buying of dollars.

The buying of dollars started following the decision by the Persian Gulf states to double their crude oil bill. The action is expected to have a severe blow to the Japanese economy and improve the balance of payments.

central bank is believed to have sold nearly \$100 million to the yen at the intervention point of 280,000 yen to the dollar.

ward dollar rates rose sharply in six-months delivery trade—\$12.00 yen, substantially the Smithsonian central rate of \$0.68 yen, which prevailed in the devaluation of the yen in February this year.

king sources said there was an unofficial understanding among the five major nations—the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan—to maintain the yen rate structure of last year as far as possible.

As for imports, after allowing for higher prices, there was an actual decline in volume from the first quarter of 1973 to the third, though the price indexes are not very accurate.

But does all this prove that exchange-rate changes work—and perhaps work better than anyone has dared to dream?

The case for exchange-rate changes is clearly strengthened greatly. But the events of 1973, like so much else in economics these days, do not fully prove anything.

There was a worldwide commodity boom and the United States happens to be a major exporter of raw materials, mainly, but not entirely, agricultural. In addition, all of the industrial economies were operating at high levels of demand, production and employment, with many shortages.

make a good deal of difference. But this school added, solemnly, that it would take a great deal of time.

A careful study by economists of the U.S.-Japan Trade Council, for example, concluded early this year (after the second dollar devaluation in February) that the U.S. trade balance in 1973 would be about as bad as in 1972, though it would eventually improve.

Experts Were Wrong  
All of this is worth recalling in light of the latest figures on the balance of payments, released last week for the third quarter. All the experts were hopelessly wrong. Both the trade balance and the overall balance of payments have improved to a degree foreseen by no one. Both are now in surplus.

The "basic" balance of payments—the balance on current account and long-term capital—had a record surplus for a quarter of \$2.5 billion. And all of the other three balance-of-payments measures, two of which include volatile flows of short-term capital, also showed a surplus. To illustrate the change, the basic balance had a record deficit last year of \$9.8 billion.

The humility among the experts can be widely shared. Paul A. Volcker, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told a congressional committee recently, for example, that if someone had told him last spring that the U.S. trade balance would show a surplus this year, he would not have believed it.

The figures on trade, in particular, are revealing. In the third quarter of this year, exports measured in dollars were up 47 percent from the same period a year ago, an unheard-of rise. After adjusting for higher prices, they were still up 23 percent.

Agricultural exports played a big role but Arthur P. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said in recent congressional testimony.

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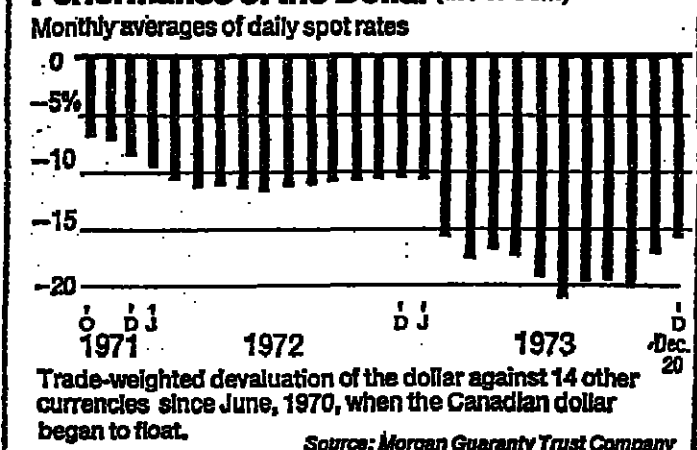
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U.S. exports benefited.

No Effect on Mark  
While upward revaluation of the yen seemed to produce a drastic reduction of the Japanese trade surplus (at least something did), an almost equally large upward revaluation of the German mark produced no such effect at all.

And while net flows of capital—portfolio investment and direct investment—to the United States seem to have improved, they have been volatile during the course of 1973 and no one can be sure

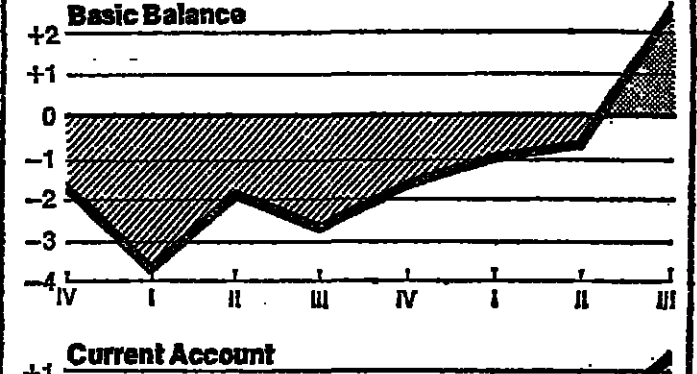
## Performance of the Dollar (In Per Cent)



Trade-weighted devaluation of the dollar against 14 other currencies since June, 1970, when the Canadian dollar began to float.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

## Sharp Improvement in U.S. Trade and Payments (Billions of dollars)



Source: Department of Commerce

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## Oil Firm Urges End of Depletion Allowance

By Robert Meyers

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (WP).—Atlantic-Richfield, the nation's fourth-largest producer of domestic oil, will shortly begin a concerted campaign to eliminate the controversial oil depletion allowance.

Atlantic-Richfield (Arco) will thus become the first oil producer to come out against the nearly 50-year-old tax write-off, which currently permits oil producers to deduct 22 1/2 percent of their gross income from taxes.

"The oil depletion allowance once had validity and good purpose," Arco board chairman Robert O. Anderson says, "but unfortunately it has become an absolute barrier to the industry."

It's hard to advocate giving up a financial resource, but the domestic oil producers have recently had a low rate of return on invested capital, and I have a strong feeling that we have to reintroduce the dynamics of the marketplace back into the industry.

"An Albatross"  
Arco president Thornton Bradshaw called the oil depletion allowance "an albatross around our necks."

The so-called tax breaks it provides with its enactment in the 1920s did provide a good way of compensating for a depleted resource. But since that time it has ceased to be needed and there is no way of explaining to the public that the oil depletion allowance is a subsidy to the consumer, not to the companies.

Why should we go on taking the rap?"

The oil depletion allowance tax statute originally allowed oil producers to deduct 27 1/2 percent of their gross revenues from their taxes. The theory was that once taken from the ground and sold, that oil could never benefit the company again. Money saved through the tax write-off could then be used to explore for more oil reserves.

Arco claims that the write-off also functions as a consumer subsidy, keeping the price down. A spokesman says that the write-off is now worth about a penny a gallon, and for competitive reasons the oil companies charge

consumers a penny a gallon less at the pump than they would otherwise. The lower price, he said, thus encourages consumption.

Poor Public Image  
"Perhaps there were a few individuals who abused the privilege," Mr. Bradshaw said. "But by and large the companies did use the money for more drilling. The problem, now, however, is that the oil industry, in part, has a poor public image partly because of pollution and partly because of profits."

"The public thinks all oil companies make much too much money. They read that Atlantic-Richfield made \$200 million last

year, and they think that's too much. But in fact it's only 1/3 of 1 percent return on our capital investment, whereas the average for all other American industries is 12 percent. That means that the domestic oil industry has roughly a return on investment of 30 percent less than other industries."

If the oil depletion allowance is abolished, executives hope that the Cost of Living Council will then let the oil companies raise prices by the same amount previously covered by the depletion allowance—about a penny a gallon. The higher price will help discourage consumption, they reason, as well as bring in new

capital for refineries and exploration.

Arco's Mr. Anderson thinks that ending the oil depletion allowance might help make this country self-sufficient in terms of oil supplies. "If we permitted the dynamics of the marketplace to operate, and realize that energy is not cheap, then in three to seven years we might move towards self-sufficiency."

Mr. Bradshaw says that Arco's campaign to end the oil depletion allowance "will be conducted primarily in Washington, in talks with congressmen, and with the press. If we ran an advertising campaign, it might look a little self-serving."

## A Primer on the Petroleum Game

## The Meaning of the Oil Price Increase

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—The announcement that major Persian Gulf oil-producing countries have more than doubled the "posted price" for their oil raises a number of points on the meaning and impact of the action. Following are some questions and answers.

Question. What does the term "posted price" mean?

Answer. In the international oil trade it forms the base on which is determined the tax and royalty payments by the oil companies to the oil producing states. No oil is actually sold at the posted price, which has traditionally been higher than the market price for crude.

Q. What is the actual price of oil now?

A. The actual price for oil involves production costs, taxes and royalties to producing governments, and profits for the companies. Production costs in the Middle East are low, averaging about 12 cents a barrel (35 gallons). Profits to the companies run between 40 and 50 cents a barrel. Prior to Sunday, tax and royalty payments to Persian Gulf producers were about \$3.05 a barrel. Saudi Arabian light crude oil thus had been selling at \$3.65 a barrel.

The latest pricing move raises the producing governments' tax and royalty income to \$7 a barrel, up by \$3.95. It is too early to arrive at an actual price level for Persian Gulf crude, but by adding 13-cent production costs, 50 cents a barrel profit and \$7 tax and royalty payments a rough figure

of \$7.62 a barrel is reached.

Q. Will the action by the Persian Gulf nations affect other producing countries such as Venezuela and Nigeria?

A. Almost certainly yes. In recent years increases by other producing states have always followed price advances in the Persian Gulf.

Q. What is the approximate relationship between a doubled

price of crude oil and the price of gasoline?

A. If any country depended entirely upon Middle East oil and the tax and royalty increase was passed directly along to the consumer it would add 9.4 cents to a gallon of gasoline or heating oil.

In the case of countries that import part of their requirements—for instance, the United States before the Arab embargo imported only about 37 percent of its supplies—the cost would have to be averaged out with prices of domestic crude oil as well as alternate sources.

Q. What is the price of crude oil produced in the United States?

A. The price of domestic crude runs from \$5.25 for so-called "old oil," or that which was discovered some time ago, to as high as \$3.73 a barrel for "new oil," or recently discovered petroleum.

Q. What will be the effect of the Persian Gulf price increase on the United States?

A. Walter W. Heller, a former chairman of the presidential Council of Economic Advisors, has said it "won't have a major impact here." Frank Kard, head of the American Petroleum Institute, the chief industry trade organization, said he also doubted the increase would have "a significant impact."

Other economists, however, feel that the action would create pressure for additional price rises for American domestic crude, to bring it nearer to world levels. This there would be an over-all pressure on all petroleum products sold in the United States.

## Market Closed

Stock exchanges, commodity markets and financial businesses were closed yesterday for the Christmas holiday.



All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Anxious to Avenge Loss

Dolphins Set to Show Raiders Who They Are

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The Miami Dolphins, threatening to become the Green Bay Packers of the 1970s, are too professional to show revenge for their early season loss to the Oakland Raiders who shattered their 10-game winning streak.

The Dolphins, the National Football League champions, have lost only two games in 10 seasons, knew they were not going to win the AFC championship game in Miami next Sunday.

"They have a real big team, but I don't necessarily spell a win," said Larry Little, Miami's line backer, as the Dolphins rested yesterday following their 31-16 conquest of Cincinnati in the AFC playoff. "They beat us up front when we played them. We barely gained 100 yards rushing and they ran over our defense. But it's not going to be that way this time. I guarantee it."

"We just didn't play good football and they had it all together that day," added Mercury Morris, the elusive runner. "But think about when they had it all together—they didn't score a touchdown."

The Raiders indeed failed to score a touchdown. They won, 13-7, on George Blanda's four field goals. But they also limited the Dolphins to 108 total offensive yards (about 100 under their game average for the season) and shut them out until only 67 seconds remained in the game.

"When we played them, I thought they were good," said Nick Buoniconti, Miami's middle linebacker. "But against the Steelers they were awesome."

Star Contest Has New Rules, Famous Names

MIAMI, Dec. 25 (AP).—Two of the most famous athletes—Mark Rasmussen and Tim Berra—will be the starting lineup tonight in the North-South Shrine college all-star game in the Orange Bowl.

Rasmussen, of the University of Illinois, Los Angeles, son of former Michigan All-American Tom Rasmussen, will start at quarterback. Berra, Massachusetts, and son of major league pitcher Tom Berra of the New York Mets, will be a flanker in the North.

The game, for the benefit of children's hospitals for crippled children, will be used to test the proposed football rule changes.

Jackie will be from the 35-4 line and must be returned to the end zone; the line scrimmage on field-goal attempts missed from beyond the end zone will be returned to the end zone; a team losing by three more points may receive, rather than kick off, after the game.

The North is coached by Dick Sherman of Massachusetts. Don James of Kent State, South is led by Pepper Rodgers of Georgia Tech and Elliott of the University of Miami.

The North's starting offensive field will be Paul Pennington of Massachusetts at quarterback, Jim Jennings of Rutgers, Isaac Jackson of Kansas at running backs and at flanker.

Shane Harrison in the South field will be Sam Johnson, Carolina fullback, Willie Dean, North Carolina State back and Walt Sweeting, back from Miami (Fla.).



THE WAY TO GO—Minnesota coach Bud Grant makes a point to reporters after his Vikings beat Washington, 27-20. Cowboys come next in playoff game in Dallas Sunday.

Dallas Offense Is Called Staubach

By William N. Wallace

DALLAS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—With Calvin Hill out of action because of a dislocated elbow, the Dallas Cowboys will lean even harder on their quarterback, Roger Staubach, for offensive energies against the Minnesota Vikings here on Sunday in the game for the National Conference championship.

Robert Newhouse, a quick, smaller halfback with little experience, will replace the big, long-striding Hill, who had become the keystone of the Dallas offense for the past two seasons. In 15 games this season, the 230-pound Hill had gained 1,337 yards rushing, moving with deceptive speed. The other running back, Walt Garrison, plays with a hairline fracture in a shoulder bone and is somewhat limited.

So when it comes to firepower coach Tom Landry will have big expectations for Staubach, who bailed out the Cowboys Sunday against Los Angeles with an 83-yard touchdown pass to Drew Pearson in the fourth quarter.

"We'll have to have a much better offensive attack," said Landry, who calls all the plays on the sidelines with alternating tight end Jean Pigeon and Billy Joe Dupree carrying the selection to the huddle.

The Minnesota defense, notably outside linebackers Willie Hillenberry and Roy Winston, can expect the sprint-out, roll-out plays from Staubach that were so effective in key late-season games against Washington and Denver. On such plays Staubach moves quickly to his right to escape the rush of the defensive line and to set up the options of running or passing.

This action pressures the outside linebackers, whose responses—stay back to cover a pass or

come up to stop a run—dictate the play. The Vikings have, in Hillenberry and Winston, two smart and seasoned performers, so Staubach's task will not be easy.

The Cowboys, therefore, could change their offensive character in practice here tomorrow and Thursday from a running team to a passing outfit featuring Staubach's right arm.

Such a change would play into the strength of the Viking defense, which has a strong pass rush and has given up a lot of yards but few touchdowns to running backs.

The early betting line rates the game as even. The two teams last met two years ago in a playoff game in Minnesota and Dallas won, 20-12. That was the season the Cowboys went on to win the Super Bowl over Miami in New Orleans.

Kilmer Surgery  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Washington Redskins quarterback Billy Kilmer will enter Georgetown University Hospital tomorrow and undergo surgery to correct an intestinal blockage, the team physician said yesterday.

Dr. P. M. Palumbo Jr. said Kilmer decided to spend Christmas at home, and then enter the hospital. Kilmer has been hospitalized three times during the 1973 season with recurring stomach problems. The last occasion caused him to miss initial practice sessions for the Redskins' losing confrontation with the Minnesota Vikings, but coach George Allen decided to start Kilmer anyway.

Whalers Win, 5-4, Over WHA Blazers  
BOSTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Don Blackburn's goal at 8 minutes 11 seconds of the overtime period gave the New England Whalers a 5-4 victory over the Vancouver Blazers yesterday in a World Hockey Association game.

The goal came after Whaler winger Tom Webster blasted a slapshot from the blueline. The shot caromed off Blackburn's stick and went into the net past Blazer goalie George Gardiner. Vancouver had overcome a 4-1 deficit in the third period to put the game into overtime.

College Basketball  
The United Press International's board of coaches major-college ratings with number of first place votes and win-loss record in parentheses:

1. UCLA (31) (8-0)	310
2. Notre Dame (6-0)	222
3. North Carolina (6-0)	214
4. Maryland (5-1)	206
5. North Carolina St. (2-1)	184
6. Marquette (7-0)	183
7. Indiana (5-1)	158
8. Providence (6-1)	57
9. Louisville (5-1)	45
10. Southern California (4-1)	39
11. Vanderbilt (7-0)	24
12. Long Beach St. (7-1)	21
13. New Mexico (4-0)	20
14. Oklahoma (5-1)	14
15. Arizona (7-1)	7
16. Nevada-Las Vegas (7-4)	6
17. Alabama (4-1)	6
18. Syracuse (3-0)	6
19. Memphis State (7-0)	6
20. South Carolina (4-1)	4

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Washington or San Diego?

Owner Keeps Padres Wondering

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—C. Arnholt Smith has twice snatched back the San Diego Padres franchise he twice agreed to sell for \$12 million to Joseph E. Danzansky and friends. This does not mean Mr. Smith is a tease by nature. Like any diminished millionaire under siege by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Chemical National Bank, the National League's 11 other team owners and some unhappy stockholders in what used to be Smith's United States National Bank, he is simply uncertain where his best interests lie.

Meanwhile, his baseball team is in a sort of limbo, with Smith saying he is unable to operate it, the city of San Diego saying it wants \$72 million in mad money if he moves it, with Danzansky willing to pay \$12 million for the team he wants to move to Washington but not one penny indemnity, and with the National League running scared and wishing it were done with the whole business of the pitiful Padres.

The mess is traceable mostly to Smith's inability or unwillingness to deliver the Padres free of encumbrances, as he had promised last May in return for Danzansky's \$12 million. Both seller and buyer are now afraid of that spectral figure, in the form of triple damages that San Diego city officials are demanding for running out on the 15 years remaining on the City Stadium lease.

Other Ways  
The National League, which suddenly voted "unanimous approval" of the Padres' move to Washington two weeks ago, seems to have reconsidered that action since being named party to San Diego's \$72 million suit. By withdrawing permission for a move to Washington, the NL also was hoping to withdraw as a defendant charged with encouraging the transfer. The NL would not object to a move made without its formal approval, which could still be arranged.

A few weeks ago, it appeared that Smith was fully prepared to sign the deal with Danzansky.

His attorneys even went so far as to clear it with the Internal Revenue Service which, for reasons of its very own, had a strong interest in monitoring the sale of Smith's assets.

In a remarkable document agreed to by IRS officials, it was provided that in the event of a sale of the Padres, the Chemical Bank would be the first creditor in line; No. 2 would be other banks who were large creditors of Smith. The IRS would accept third place. Smith still owes the Chemical Bank the \$8.8 million borrowed to finance his \$10 million purchase of the Padres' franchise from the NL six years ago.

The Chemical Bank, which held Smith's stock in the Padres as collateral for its loan, recently alerted Smith by letter to make no sale of his baseball team without its consent. The bank is on a friendly basis with the Danzansky group and is expected to approve such a sale.

Several Possibilities  
The other 11 National League club owners are, as a group, also creditors of Smith. He has defaulted on so many annual payments due on his franchise that the tab has now run up to \$700,000. It needed to appease the city of San Diego, this figure may be tossed into any reasonable indemnity pot. A nice, clean case of bankruptcy for the Padres would also serve Danzansky well, inasmuch as a bankruptcy trustee could deliver the assets free and clear to the highest bidder, leaving the city to whistle for any indemnity money.

When Smith brought major league baseball to San Diego for the 1969 season with his willingness to commit \$10 million for an expansion franchise, he was the city's No. 1 native son. He was the successful banker, owned taxicab companies, a hotel, airport feeder lines, and even the fish in the sea, operating a huge tuna fleet. He was also a hefty contributor to Richard Nixon's political war chest. Like that benefactor of his bounty, Smith later was beset by problems of his own, to the point that it became important to sell his team at any risk—even to his image as Mr. San Diego.

A Black Tries to Make a Name in White World of Skiing

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 (AP).—Larry Vinson is out to become the Jackie Robinson of professional skiing.

"There aren't many chances left to be a Jackie Robinson," he said, referring to the late infielder who broke the color line in major league baseball in 1947. "Now, if you do something, you're usually No. 30. There are very few things you can be first in—but skiing's one of them."

The San Francisco bachelor, 25, who learned to ski so he could earn a Boy Scout merit badge, is the first black to enter professional Alpine racing.

Vinson launched his pro skiing career at the first of 15 meets on the \$600,000 International Ski Racing Association's Grand Prix and literally fell flat on his backside.

"It was my first baptism and I was a little tense," he said. "I was skiing against international skiers who've had 20 years of hard skiing compared to my four. What I'm doing now is

trying to put mileage under my feet.

"A lot of the guys on the tour are kind of excited about me. They like the idea. But I'd like to get somewhere with it. I'd like to win to show them that a black can do it. Then, they'll have to put out more and I'll have to put out more," he said.

The 8,000-foot peaks of Squaw Valley are a long way from the pavement of San Francisco's Fillmore district where Vinson spent his boyhood.

His father, Charles, a building maintenance supervisor who holds a law degree, and his mother, Verla, a counselor at San Francisco Juvenile Hall, wanted him to be a dentist. "I wanted to be something else—but I never expected to be a skier," he said.

"When I was a youngster, people would always say, 'What are you doing on the snow? Go dribble your basketball,'" Vinson recalled.

He did, in fact, play basketball in high school. Also baseball.

And he played defensive back at City College of San Francisco and later at San Francisco State University.

But he still loved to ski although he couldn't afford the high price of amateur competition. While studying for a master's degree in business administration at the University of Nevada at Reno, he taught skiing at Squaw Valley.

Through a chance meeting with ski instructor-publicity man John Polakoff, he decided to give professional skiing a try.

He trained for the pro tour at

a ski school in Chile and began his downhill competition with a \$3,000 backing from a few friends and supporters—and clothes and equipment from a well-known ski company.

Though he's running out of money, Vinson says he has no intention of dropping out.

"For years, skiing's never been economically feasible for blacks. It's always been a white man's sport. And a lot of times, blacks didn't go because of social problems," he said.

"Now, they're not worrying about the social problems, they're doing it anyway. There are more blacks skiing now than ever before. In fact, early this year there was a meeting of 400 black skiers in Aspen."

"I'd like to see a black man on the Olympic ski team. And I think I can make a good career of professional skiing," Vinson said. "Skiing takes you right to your limits. It keeps you coming back. You just keep shooting at your limits again and again."

Korbut Second Best

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Lyudmila Turishcheva has been selected over Olga Korbut, the winner of three gold medals at the Munich Olympics, as Soviet women gymnast of the year, the Tass news agency reported yesterday. Tass said the selection was made by coaches, referees and journalists.

The Life of a Tennis Great's Daughter

MIAMI, Dec. 25 (AP).—Teen-tennis player Cindy Brinker has about as much to do as a tennis player as she has to do as a daughter of a tennis great. She is the daughter of the late Maureen Connolly.

It's sometimes embarrassing to use people who ignore the real s at a tournament and come to say hello to me," says the 16-year-old No. 8 seed in the Orange Bowl tennis tournament. Competition in the girls' began today.

Brinker's mother died of cancer in 1964 at 34. Her mother won Wimbledon titles and the U.S. Open three times each. She scored an unprecedented grand slam, 953, winning the U.S., Wimbledon, French and Australian titles.



Maureen Connolly, tennis champ

1964, after a horseback riding accident, she was paralyzed from the waist down. She was 16 when she married Olympic champion Maureen Connolly. "I was lucky. I had the best mom in the world, and dad is just super."

Unsteady Game  
Brinker was 12 when her mother died. It seems she's not going because her presence

is all around," Cindy says. "Everywhere I go, people are nice to me and I'm always hearing some new story about my mom. 'She was unbelievable. She packed an awful lot of living in a short lifetime.'"

And her own game?  
"My game is funny. One day one part of it is strong and the

next day something else is better. I can't put it all together. I worked all summer to develop a strong serve, and I hope it pays off in this tournament."

Cindy took her first tennis lesson at 7, but little Mo discouraged her from playing.

"She was afraid there would be too much pressure on me because I was her daughter," Cindy recalls. "I started playing again."

"I told her I didn't care about the pressure and that I knew I'd never be as great a player as she was, but that I'd like to try."

Pressure on me? No. Mom was wrong about that. She made life easy for me."

Australian Upset  
MELBOURNE, Dec. 25 (AP).—Kio Tanabe of Japan provided the first upset of the Australian tennis championships, beating John Cooper of Australia, 7-5, 7-6, yesterday in the first round of the men's singles.

Cooper, who has played in the Davis Cup for Australia, was seeded 16th. Tanabe was unseeded. Frank Sedgman was beaten in the first round by another Australian, Barry Phillips-Moore, in straight sets.

Hockey, Basketball Statistics

NHL Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	21	7	4	45	124	73
Montreal	17	7	4	38	90	74
N.Y. Rangers	13	9	3	29	115	98
Toronto	14	11	6	34	104	85
Buffalo	14	13	3	30	95	80
Detroit	12	16	2	26	95	128
N.Y. Islanders	8	18	5	18	68	80
Vancouver	6	18	5	17	66	97

ABA Standings

Eastern Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Kentucky	20	10	0	40	—
Carolina	22	12	0	44	—
New York	21	13	0	41	1
Virginia	8	20	0	16	—
Memphis	9	25	0	18	—

WHA Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	19	11	1	39	119	100
Cleveland	14	12	4	32	96	97
Quebec	16	12	3	35	121	101
Toronto	14	15	3	31	119	114
Chicago	13	13	4	30	97	102
Jersey	11	18	2	24	76	110

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Boston	22	6	0	44	—
New York	18	13	0	36	6
Buffalo	12	18	0	24	11
Philadelphia	10	21	0	20	14

Largers Sue Diane Thomas

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 25 (AP).—San Diego Chargers have ex-Charger Duane Thomas, saying he never repaid a \$420 loan.

A U.S. District Court suit filed today says the loan was made between 1972 and July 1973, when Thomas was traded to the Washington Redskins.

Chargers said Thomas verbally agreed to repay the \$420 from his salary but has failed to pay the debt. The suit asked for repayment of the loan plus court costs.

Thomas comes to Paris Dec. 25 (Reuters).—A lightweight champion, Robert Duran of Panama will fight champion Leonard Tavarez in a title match here on Jan. 21, it was said today.

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